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Kissinger Cites 'Long Road to Go' But Is Hopeful

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that there was "still a long road to go" to a permanent Middle East settlement but that the most difficult problem has been overcome.

The secretary, who spent most of the day briefing President Nixon and members of Congress on his Middle East mission, told reporters that "the first step was the most difficult." This was a reference to the disengagement agreement for the Golan Heights that was signed today in Geneva.

When asked if the quest for a permanent settlement would be as difficult as achieving the Israeli-Syrian disengagement, Mr. Kissinger said "the most difficult problem was the wide gulf of distrust" that separated Jerusalem and Damascus.

"I now believe the two sides have learned to listen" to each other, the secretary went on.

Mr. Kissinger left the impression that he will return to the Middle East with Mr. Nixon. He declined to give a date for Mr. Nixon's trip but other administration officials confirmed again today that Mr. Nixon is expected to leave for the Middle East June 8 or June 9.

The officials also said that the presidential trip will be separate from the journey to Moscow, which the White House announced today would begin June 27. There had been speculation that the President might combine the trips, but officials said this was ruled out to avoid leaving the impression that the Soviet summit was not of higher priority.

Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Nixon met alone for breakfast. The two then joined a score of congressional leaders and Vice-President Ford in the White House Cabinet Room. Mr. Kissinger received a standing ovation on entering. The meeting lasted more than 1 1/2 hours.

In the afternoon, Mr. Kissinger held a closed session with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, told reporters that the remaining obstacles, in order of importance, are "rectification of frontiers, Palestinian refugees and the question of Jerusalem."

Sen. John McClellan, D-Ark., said Mr. Kissinger indicated that the United States would continue to be deeply involved in the Middle East. Sen. McClellan said "America could serve as a genuine intermediary" in arranging a full peace between the Israelis and Arabs.

Not all congressional reaction was favorable. Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said in New York that the agreement is precarious and called the role of the Soviet Union in the Middle East a disturbing and destabilizing factor.

U.S.-Syria Ties

BEIRUT, May 31 (AP).—The United States and Syria have reached agreement in principle to resume diplomatic relations, which were severed by Damascus during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, the daily newspaper *an-Nahar* reported today.

Quoting diplomatic sources, the paper said the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near East Affairs, Alfred Ahterton, would be named ambassador to Syria. Mr. Ahterton was a member of Mr. Kissinger's negotiating team.

Lebanon to Attend

BEIRUT, May 31 (UPI).—The Lebanese government has decided to take part in the peace conference at Geneva, Foreign Minister Fuad Nafiah said today.

He said the government has received approval for its participation from the United States and the Soviet Union, sponsors of the conference.

Kissinger Given Poll's Top Mark

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP).—The Louis Harris poll has reported that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger scored a record 85 percent good-to-excellent job rating in a nationwide survey taken before the Mideast agreement.

Mr. Harris said yesterday that Mr. Kissinger's score was the highest job-approval rating ever recorded by the polling organization for a member of the executive branch.

Mr. Kissinger got negative marks from only 10 percent of the 1,555 adults queried between May 4 and May 7. The remaining 5 percent were not sure.

UN Council Votes Golan Force by 13-0

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 31 (UPI).—The Security Council voted 13-0 today to set up immediately a 1,500-man UN observer force to oversee the cease-fire and disengagement of Israeli and Syrian troops on the Golan Heights.

The joint U.S.-Soviet resolution was adopted half an hour after it was introduced by U.S. Ambassador John Scali. Thirteen members participated in the vote. China and Iraq earlier dissociated themselves from the decision.

The resolution proposes the establishment of a UN force on the Golan Heights "for an initial period of six months, subject to renewal by further resolution of the Security Council."

A spokesman for the U.S. mission announced, meanwhile, that Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim would go to Washington tomorrow at the invitation of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger "to discuss in greater detail the disengagement agreement and what the future portends."

Mr. Waldheim will return to New York and then leave for the Middle East tomorrow night.

Diplomats disclosed that Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik had balked yesterday at setting up the new UN force before Israel and Syria had signed their agreement.

"One element is missing, and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S., EEC Agree on Duty Cuts

BRUSSELS, May 31 (UPI).—The United States and the European Common Market announced agreement today on tariff cuts to compensate the United States for damage to its exports resulting from the Common Market's expansion.

But the United States and the EEC differed on the importance of the agreement. President Nixon, speaking in Washington, hailed it as "a major step toward improved Atlantic relationships." Sir Christopher Soames, the Common Market's Commissioner for External Affairs, said that the accord "will have no great effect on the flow of trade."

A Common Market spokesman said that details of the concessions will not be announced for a week. But Sir Christopher said that most tariff cuts will go into effect Jan. 1.

The agreement followed 18 months of arduous negotiations that began in January, 1973, when the Common Market was expanded from six to nine countries. The United States charged that the adoption of the Common Market tariff system by the three new members—Britain, Denmark and Ireland—affected U.S. exports.

The value of the exports affected was put at \$750 million.

U.S. wants stronger role for UNF in reviewing restrictive trade practices. Page 5.

Senate Probers Suspect Link of Milk Funds, Support Rise

WASHINGTON, May 31 (UPI).—Senate Watergate committee investigators have concluded that President Nixon, aware that milk producers had pledged \$2 million to his 1972 re-election campaign, ignored the opinions of his agricultural advisers and ordered an increase in price supports for milk in 1971, a *Washington Post* reported today.

The draft report was prepared by the staff of the committee and approved by the chairman, Sen. Sam Ervin, Jr., D-M.C., following a yearlong probe into whether the campaign pledge and the increase were linked.

In the 350-page report, sent to committee members, the staff said:

"When the President considered the price-support decision, he was deciding a matter of great national interest to one of his most important contributors."

"The President knew the milk producers had pledged \$2 million to his campaign. Even by the standards of the 1972 campaign, the amount was enormous."

"It appears that the President, in making his decision to increase the milk-price support level, ignored the opinion of every agricultural expert in his administration."

Refusal Cited

The staff said that, because Mr. Nixon has refused to turn over presidential tapes and documents, it was unable to make a positive determination of whether the supports were raised in return for the campaign pledge, but it did cite "considerable evidence which rebutted Mr. Nixon's explanation of the case."

Some of the supporting evidence cited by the committee was testimony by President Nixon's former personal lawyer, Herbert Kalmbach, that he had been told by former White House special counsel Murray Chotiner, a longtime aide and personal friend of President Nixon, shortly before the price-support increase was announced that "there was to be an announcement the next day (Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

Supreme Court Agrees to Hear Jaworski Plea on Nixon Tapes

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP).—The Supreme Court today agreed to hear a plea for a speedy review of U.S. District Judge John Sirica's order that President Nixon surrender "White House tapes and documents."

The court agreed to Mr. Jaworski's request that it bypass the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington and take immediate jurisdiction over the case.

The decision set the stage for possible confrontation between the President and the nation's highest court on the issue of executive privilege.

Seven men, including former associate of the President, a cover-up charges arising from the Watergate scandal. The trial is scheduled for Sept. 9.

In a response filed yesterday, White House lawyers said the case was too important to be decided in the closing days of the court's current session.

"To allow the judicial process to run its orderly course," they said, "will cause some delay, but, though speedy justice is an important aim of the law, it can never take precedence over just justice."

Mr. Jaworski said a prompt decision was needed to determine whether the nation's constitutional system is "sufficiently resilient to permit the executive branch to establish an independent prosecutor fully capable of investigating and prosecuting allegations of criminal misconduct by officials in the executive office of the President."

Judge Sirica ruled last week that Mr. Nixon must give the tapes and documents subpoenaed by Mr. Jaworski to a federal judge for the judge's inspection.

Defendants in the cover-up trial are former Attorney General John Mitchell, former White House aide H.R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman, Charles Colson and Gordon Strachan and former presidential campaign workers Kenneth Parkinson and Robert Mardian.



Israeli artillery communications personnel telling Golan Heights guns to cease firing.

Israeli, Syrian Generals Sign Truce Accord

GENEVA, May 31 (UPI).—Israel and Syria today signed their military disengagement pact, hailed as an exceptional feat of diplomacy and a milestone toward permanent peace in the Middle East.

The signing brought about a cease-fire between the two nations and permitted the international Red Cross to prepare for the repatriation of all prisoners of war, which is to begin tomorrow.

The agreement was the first accepted by both nations since 1949.

After Israeli Maj. Gen. Herzl Shafir started the signing process, Syrian Army Gen. Adnan Najib Tiyara objected to the press being present.

Conference officials confirmed that his complaint was correct, but it had been agreed beforehand that the press should not be present.

After newsmen left, the ceremony continued.

There was applause and handshaking among some participants when it was over, but the Israelis and Syrians ignored one another.

The agreement was also signed by Gen. Ensis Sillavuo of Finland, commander of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East.

"Owing to an exceptional feat of diplomacy, unparalleled in the annals of international relations, the foundation has been laid on which a reliable structure of peace could be built and strengthened," Gen. Sillavuo said in a brief speech.

"We all owe a debt of gratitude to all those who have devoted enormous energy, thought and time in negotiating this agreement."

'Unceasing Efforts'

"Although the present agreement is not a peace treaty, no one can deny that it represents a milestone in the unceasing efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East," he said.

American officials said the pact is a step toward reconvening the full Middle East peace conference. They said negotiations could begin in July.

Syria refused to participate at the opening of the conference in December and it recessed after two days to wait for Egyptian-Israeli disengagement and Israeli-Syrian troop withdrawals.

Gen. Shafir and Gen. Tiyara, with Gen. Sillavuo as neutral chairman, will start work tomorrow on the technicalities of troop and weapon withdrawals and the exact delineation of the map laying out disengagement positions and the UN-named buffer zone.

Under the terms of today's agreement, they are instructed to meet for five days, after which disengagement is to begin and be completed within 30 days.

Ambassadors Ellsworth Bunker of the United States and Vladimir Vinogradov of the Soviet Union were observers today. They are co-chairmen of the full peace conference.

Brig. Gen. Tamal Magdoub of Egypt, the country's delegate to the conference's military working group, was also an observer.

Talks Said to Produce Easing Of Turkish-Greek Oil Crisis

ATHENS, May 31 (Reuters).—A dispute over oil exploration rights, which was reported to have brought Greek and Turkish armed forces to a state of alert, appeared to have eased today following talks yesterday between the two countries.

Informed sources said the Greek armed forces had reverted to a state of vigilance instituted at the beginning of the dispute early this year. A state of alert was reported to have been declared last night.

Greek Air Force planes, however, were still reported to be flying reconnaissance missions over the Aegean, center of the dispute, and reports from northern Greece spoke of activity in Greek Army positions along the Greek-Turkish border.

The dispute stems from Greek claims to sole rights to the sea shelf around its 3,049 islands in the Aegean, some of which are only a mile from the Turkish mainland. Turkey wants negotiations on the issue.

The latest flare-up occurred Wednesday, when a Turkish survey vessel, accompanied by a strong naval escort, was reported by military sources in Ankara to have sailed into the disputed area to begin oil exploration.

But the Greek government announced last night, in its first comment on the incident, that the vessels had not been sighted in the area.

It also said it had been informed by Turkey that Turkish warships would carry out naval exercises in the Aegean.

The announcement was made a few hours after Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit told reporters in Ankara that Turkey had no aggressive intentions toward anyone and wished to continue relations with Greece in mutual friendship and understanding.

It also followed talks between high-ranking military officers at the southwest headquarters of NATO in Izmir, Turkey.

Triumph for Peking in Southeast Asia China and Malaysia Establish Relations

By Joseph Lelyveld

HONG KONG, May 31 (NYT).—China scored a diplomatic breakthrough in Southeast Asia today with the signing of an agreement with Malaysia establishing full relations.

The agreement, which was signed in the Great Hall of the People in Peking this evening by Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak, will give China its first new embassy in the region since its representatives were ousted from Indonesia nine years ago at the time of an abortive Communist coup.

In Kuala Lumpur, a Foreign Ministry statement said that Malaysia had asked the consulate general of the Chinese Nationalists there to shut and that Malaysia's consul-general was being recalled from Taipei.

China asserted in a joint communique today that it considered all Malaysian citizens of Chinese origin to have forfeited any claim to Chinese nationality and it expected Chinese citizens in Malaysia to abide by the laws and get along amicably with the rest of the population.

About 35 percent of Malaysia's 11 million inhabitants are of Chinese origin.

The communique made no reference to Chinese support in the past for the Malay Communist party or broadcasts by the Voice of the Malay Revolution, which is believed to have its transmitters in southern China.

Until three years ago, China denounced Malaysia as a "puppet regime" established by Britain and the United States. In signifying a refusal to recognize the union of Sabah and Sarawak, Malaysia's Borneo territories, with what is now called "peninsular Malaysia," Chinese publications referred only to Malaysia, never Malaysia.

But in welcoming Mr. Razak to Peking on Tuesday, the Communist party newspaper praised the Malaysian people for having achieved "new successes in safeguarding national independence and sovereignty."

Malaysia is the first member of the Association of Southeast Asian States to establish diplomatic relations with Peking since the organization called for the establishment of a "zone of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Tun Abdul Razak



REPORTING BACK—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger with President Nixon at White House on Friday.

Both Sides See Progress

Portuguese, Guinean Rebels Temporarily Suspend Talks

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, May 31 (NYT)—Talks between Portugal and the independence movement in Guinea were suspended today after running into several obstacles.

Mario Soares, Portugal's foreign minister, and officials of the Guinea rebels said they would have to consult at home because of the "importance and complexity" of the issues. They insisted that progress had been made in a "frank and cordial atmosphere."

Other Portuguese sources said the negotiations had run into some difficulty on several points, including the Cape Verde Islands, 300 miles off the coast of West Africa. The Guinea nationalists have argued that the islands should be included in a future independent Guinea.

"Cordial Atmosphere"

The talks, which began last Saturday, were adjourned until June 8. The two delegations, sitting in a second-floor conference room in a hotel near Hyde Park, posed for pictures and said they were convinced that the "same atmosphere of cordiality and mutual comprehension" would continue and lead to a "peaceful solution."

A member of the Portuguese delegation suggested that a de facto cease-fire would continue pending the outcome of the talks. Some Portuguese sources added that the delegations apparently agreed on some minor adjustments of military forces on both sides.

The negotiations represent the first formal talks aimed at reducing Portugal's status as a colonial power in Africa. Portuguese Guinea, on the edge of West Africa's coast, was one of Portugal's earliest colonies, discovered in 1446 during the great period of exploration and navigation by Portuguese sailors.

Members of both delegations declined to go into detail on the problems in reaching an agreement that would satisfy the Portuguese government and the leaders of the independence movement, known as the Africa Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau. The Guinean delegation was led by Pedro Pires, a member of the ruling executive of the movement.

Now that the talks are in suspension, Mr. Pires apparently wanted to consult with the two leaders of the movement, Aristides Pereira and Luis Cabral. Their absence from the London talks suggested that the Guineans were being cautious in their negotiating. Apart from the issue of the Cape Verde Islands, which have assumed strategic importance as a refueling point between Europe and Southern Africa, the de-

gates have tried to resolve the question of safeguarding those Africans who have served the Portuguese. There is also the question of the 2,300 Portuguese settlers, mostly businessmen and their families, who are anxious about their future after independence.

The safeguards for both groups were expected to emerge later, along with an agreement on an exchange of prisoners of war. Portuguese officials have taken the view that there should be no worries about the prospect of African rule and that whites and blacks should be able to work out arrangements to live together in Portuguese territories after independence.

Independence by Stages

The intention of Lisbon is to allow independence in Guinea to develop in stages, with a cease-fire agreement followed by a referendum. Under the plan, the leaders of the independence movement and other groups would be free to take part in the referendum campaign and independence would come after a favorable vote for it.

Since last month's military coup in Portugal, the new administration under President Antonio de Spínola, has encouraged activity by political parties. Several groups have emerged in Guinea.

The talks here are generally regarded as having far-reaching implications for the two other Portuguese African territories, Angola and Mozambique. Many officials expect agreement to come most quickly for Guinea, the poorest and smallest of the three.

About 25,000 Portuguese soldiers have been tied down fighting the rebels in Guinea, which has a population of about 600,000. About 25,000 live in the Cape Verde Islands.

Leone Attends Brescia Rites For Six Victims of Bombing

ROME, May 31 (UPI)—The six persons slain in Tuesday's bombing in Brescia were buried today. Bomb attacks disrupted central Milan and reprisals against neo-Fascists continued. President Giovanni Leone attended the funeral for the six victims, slain at an anti-Fascist rally in Brescia, about 80 kilometers east of Milan. Extreme rightists are suspected in the bombing. The six bodies were laid out in the plaza where the bombing occurred.

Leftists attacked two branch headquarters of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI) here, hurling fire bombs into one and beating rightist youths in front of the other.

Anonymous telephone callers said bombs had been set to go off in Milan's central train station and the Italian stock exchange but police searches failed to find any explosives. The stock exchange closed for 1 1/2 hours during the search.

Police extended their search for more hidden weapons following a gun battle at a mountain-side hideout yesterday in which a neo-Fascist was killed, two Carabinieri (national policemen) were injured. Police said the rightist youths had planned a major attack on Rome during Italy's National Day celebrations on Sunday.

At the campsite northeast of Rome, police said, they found 20 kilograms of Amfo, a newly developed German explosive that experts believe was used in the Brescia bombing.

The arsenal also included 64 kilos of gelignite, 650 meters of fuses and an assortment of guns, ammunition and knives, police said. A crowd of 400,000 mourners filled the center of Brescia for the funeral rites. Mr. Leone headed a delegation of political and parliamentary leaders, including Premier Mariano Rumor and Communist Party secretary Enrico Berlinguer.

"We shall be able to transport what we need (in the Soviet Far East) by this railroad. After we finish building the railroad, and if at that time our own requirements there grow and there will still be a possibility of selling oil to Japan, we shall by all means build a pipeline there. But we shall not do that at the same time (as the railroad) because that would be very costly to do simultaneously."

Tass's statement did not contradict this. Instead, it implied that the Japanese should continue exploring other unspecified possibilities of buying Soviet oil.

Mr. Shashin had left the impression that the Soviet Union had decided against inviting foreigners to participate in the exploration for and development of Soviet oil resources. He said that the "only" possible forms of foreign participation would be the exchange of technological information and the supplying of equipment, and he ruled out any significant increase in Soviet oil exports. He said that at the same time (as the railroad) because that would be very costly to do simultaneously."

Previously, many foreigners thought the Russians were prepared to trade large quantities of crude oil for capital and technology to help them make their own oil industry more efficient. Some foreigners think this will still be possible.

Western diplomats here speculated that there may be a disagreement within the Soviet government about how to treat the nation's vast oil reserves, estimated at more than 5 billion tons. For many years, Japan has been pursuing the idea that it could provide capital (perhaps \$2 billion) for an Irkutsk-Nakhodka pipeline in return for a long-term Soviet commitment to deliver Japan large quantities of oil. Mr. Shashin said that the Soviet Union was no longer interested in this kind of foreign participation. "We can do it ourselves," he said several times.

USAF Chief in Europe

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—Gen. John Vogt Jr., the commander in chief of U.S. Air Forces in the Pacific, will become the commander of the U.S. Air Forces in Europe, the Defense Department announced yesterday.

Schmidt Holds Talks in Paris With Giscard

France, Germany Hail Close Ties, Bar Axis

PARIS, May 31 (AP)—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt arrived here tonight for economic talks with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. Mr. Schmidt is the first foreign head of government to be received by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing since his election May 19.

Both countries have emphasized the importance of Franco-German relations while being careful to deny the existence of a Paris-Bonn axis that would exclude other members of the Common Market.

Mr. Schmidt was greeted at Orly Airport by the new French Foreign Minister, Jean Sauvagnargues, formerly ambassador in Bonn. After a brief discussion, Mr. Schmidt drove to the Elysee Palace, where he went into a private meeting with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

The major issue under discussion, French sources said, was that of the balance-of-payments deficits of all the Common Market countries, except West Germany. Measures to reduce the deficits, such as those imposed by Italy to restrict imports, are impeding the functioning of the Common Market and its progress toward economic and monetary unity, the sources said.

The problems are of particular concern for France and Germany since each is the other's best trade partner and any major change in trade would be quickly felt.

The Schmidt-Giscard d'Estaing talks will probably continue tomorrow morning, after a working dinner with advisers tonight. French sources said. The meeting is said to be informal, with no agenda nor final communiqué. However, some form of joint statement is expected.

Ulster Pullout Eyed as U.K. Option

By Richard Eder

BELFAST, May 31 (NYT)—Mervyn Rees, Britain's chief representative here, said today that there was both a growing British feeling in favor of disengagement from Northern Ireland and a swell of Protestant opinion here favoring independence.

In a news conference and a series of television interviews, Mr. Rees returned repeatedly to the theme. He did so in such a way as to leave the clear impression that a radical change in British policy toward this province was one of the options that will be seriously considered in coming months.

Since the successful Protestant-led general strike and the collapse of the coalition government made up of moderate Roman Catholic and Protestant groups, talk of a British withdrawal and the setting up of an independent northern state has dominated political speculation here.

Only Solution

All three leaders of the hard-line Protestant alliance—William Craig, the Rev. Ian Paisley and Harry West—spoke yesterday of an independent Ulster. They said that such a state, inevitably dominated by the Protestant groups, would be the only solution if Britain does not accept their political demands.

The enthusiasm of these leaders—and of the Protestant community as a whole—for such a solution varies but some members of the Ulster Workers' Council and of the paramilitary group that conducted the recent strike have said that they actively favored it.

At the same time, a number of Labor members of Parliament are insisting that the collapse of British efforts to secure power-sharing between Protestants and Catholics leaves withdrawal as the only feasible solution. There is no connection between the British advocates of withdrawal and the hard-line Protestants—on the contrary, they distrust each other—but the coincidence of mood has suddenly created a new element in the political situation here.

All Currents of Opinion

Mr. Rees, who throughout the strike was unyielding toward the hard-line Protestants, said today that his mission in the coming months would be to talk with all currents of opinion in the province and to try to assess what he called the new facts of the situation.

One of them, he said, is that the strike started as intimidation "but it liberated something that must be taken into account: Ulster nationalism." At the same time, he said, there were growing calls in Parliament for withdrawal from the province.

He could understand such feelings, he said, and they would be a factor in any new solution. "But," he added, "if this feeling in Britain means pull out and let them fight and we'll watch them on TV, it will never be accepted by me."

New Power-Sharing Plan

Mr. Rees's central message was not, however, an announcement that Britain now favored either withdrawal or independence. On the contrary, he indicated that the central effort during the coming months would be to try to devise some new system of power-sharing that could be accepted both by the Roman Catholic community and by the Protestant hardliners.

He made two important concessions to the latter. Asked about the possibility of early elections—a central hard-line demand—he said that it was too early to decide such a question. Until today, he had ruled out the possibility altogether.

He also substituted a "loose" reply for a flat refusal when asked whether the Constitution Act, another hard-line target, would be revised.

The stage is set for a period of fierce bargaining between Protestants and the Protestant hardliners, whose consent—as the strike has shown—is necessary for the success of any Ulster formula. In such a situation, there is a problem in assessing the new talk—on the British side—of



BACK TO NORMAL—British troops taking down sandbag emplacement that was built around a gas station in Belfast during the crisis caused by the Ulster strike.

By British, Protestant Extremists

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withdrawal and—on the Protestant side—of independence.

Both ideas have genuine support. The core and maintenance of Northern Ireland is taken by the British public as an increasingly irksome burden. Protestant hardliners here with their seemingly solid grass-roots support have had a growing sense of grievance against Britain ever since the British government ended the old constitutional arrangements under which Protestants firmly controlled the province's life and politics.

But withdrawal and an independent Ulster, whatever their attractions, are frightening prospects as well. Unless the hardliners discard one of their major tenets by granting Catholic representatives a guaranteed share of power, an independent Ulster is likely to be a kind of Protestant dictatorship. The Catholics would undoubtedly resist, and civil war would be a strong possibility.

(Police said a bomb exploded as a 54-year-old Protestant man stood at the door of his home in Londonderry today, killing him and injuring two women. United Press International reported. [The man was the 1,029th person to die in nearly five years of violence in Northern Ireland.]

News Analysis

Hardliners' Triumph in Ulster Puts Everything Back 2 Years

By Richard Eder

BELFAST, May 31 (NYT)—"Back to the bomb," was the despairing comment of a Roman Catholic leader yesterday on the collapse of two years of efforts to construct the politics of consensus in Northern Ireland.

The relief here over the end of the crippling strike, the bustling crowds catching up on their shopping, the lifting of the sense of imminent calamity that has been hovering for two weeks do not disguise the gravity of the political overturn that has come about here.

The progressive shutdown of the province has unified the Protestant majority in its sense of grievance, much as civil-rights marches five years ago united the Catholic minority.

The marches forced the British to abandon their 50-year support of the Protestant hegemony, impose a system of power-sharing and promise a vestigial link with the South.

System Dismantled

The strike has forced the dismantling of the power-sharing system, at least as a coalition of moderate parties. The proposed link with the South, in the form of a Council of Ireland, is also dead.

During the coming months, efforts will be made to see if some new version of power-sharing can satisfy both the militants who now dominate the Protestant community and the Catholics, battered and fearful after the events of the last two weeks.

In the Protestant ranks, the moderates are, for the moment, powerless. The Catholic moderates retain their leadership but are shaken and despondent.

It is not only that two years of effort to make the spirit of compromise into a native institution may seem to have failed. It is that the apparent failure has burned out of the British leaders in both camps who risked their reputations to stand up for compromise. In the traditional, bitter division of Northern Ireland, compromise has usually been taken for treachery.

Brian Faulkner, a former

All-Civilian Cabinet Formed in Thailand

BANGKOK, May 31 (UPI)—Premier Sanya Dharmasakti said yesterday that he had completed the formation of a new cabinet and that, for the first time in almost 20 years, the Thai government does not include active military leaders.

Mr. Sanya, who tried unsuccessfully to resign last week, said the cabinet list will be submitted to King Bhumibol Adulyadej for approval before its composition is officially announced.

17 Jailed in Greece

ATHENS, May 31 (UPI)—The Athens Special Military Tribunal today imposed sentences ranging from a few days to 15 months in prison on 17 persons for a variety of martial-law infractions, the government said.

Israeli Reported Killed

Guns Fall Silent on Golan Line After Final Heavy Barrages

TEL AVIV, May 31 (UPI)—The 81-day-old war of attrition between Israel and Syria on the Golan Heights halted today. The Israeli military command reported an end of the shooting 30 minutes after the two countries signed a troop disengagement accord in Geneva.

Before the shooting stopped, the Syrians unleashed a fierce barrage of artillery, tank and rocket fire that fatally wounded an Israeli soldier and left the grassy Golan plain smoldering. The military command said the final bursts of shelling wounded two other Israeli soldiers.

Syrian Communiqué

Syrian communiques said that, in today's combat, Syrian artillery and tanks knocked out two Israeli observation posts, two artillery positions, four tanks and several other vehicles. Earlier in the day, Israeli fighter-bombers straked into southern Lebanon and hit Arab guerrilla concentrations along Israel's northern frontier. The Israeli command said all the planes returned safely.

When the zero hour for the Golan cease-fire arrived, at 11:55 GMT, the command "held our fire" and looked over the Israeli field communications network to the soldiers at their guns. It brought smiles and applause from soldiers who took refuge from the Syrian bombardment in an underground command bunker.

But the Syrian fire continued almost unabated for half an hour more.

So heavy were the final artillery duels that an Israeli gun commander radioed his command post that "I don't have enough guns for all the targets [opposing batteries]."

Fifty-five Israeli soldiers and six civilians died in the daily

fighting on the Golan front between the end of the war in Oct. 24 and today, military records indicate; 178 soldiers and three civilians were wounded. When the shooting stopped, soldiers who manned the guns and radios had nothing to praise for U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who negotiated the accord between Israel and Syria.

"Kissinger has done a job," a soldier named Yeh said. "We are still in a position. Now we can go home and start living again."

Welcome Mat In Israel Gets Respite

TEL AVIV, May 31 (UPI)—The red carpet that Israel rolled out for U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's monthlong Middle East shuttle is worn out from arrivals, Ben-Gurion Airport officials said today.

Protocol workers, finding harder and harder to do the 25-yard carpet, cut it down to 10 yards midway through Mr. Kissinger's 13 landing. The remaining 15 yards has been stored for the arrival of President Nixon in July.

Chinese Ties To Malaysia

(Continued from Page 1)

peace, freedom and neutrality the region. The other member Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore and Indonesia—have all passed a cautious interest following the Malaysian bid.

UN Approves Golan Force

(Continued from Page 1)

that is the signing of the agreement," a Soviet diplomat said privately.

But later, the informants said, the Soviet Union proposed joint sponsorship of the resolution and the United States agreed.

The United States obviously attaches great importance to swift action on creating the UN observer force, which will consist of about 1,250 troops.

Washington considers it vital to lock all parties into the disengagement process as quickly and securely as possible, an authoritative Western source said.

The source said the Soviet Union had delayed action to demonstrate that it was an essential part of the process, without which disengagement was impossible.

China, which normally does not participate in Middle East votes, also opposed quick action yesterday to set up the force.

A Chinese source said no one had the right to bring something to the Security Council and force an immediate action. "That would be 'rubber-stamping' and would 'injure the dignity of the council,'" he said.

Mr. Waldheim said he intends to draw the new force "in the first instance" from UN military units already in the Middle East.

A UN spokesman said he thought the first elements would come from the 6,300-man UN peace-keeping force on the Sinai front, between Egypt and Israel, and from the UN Truce Supervision Organization of 280 officers already serving on Israeli borders.

Diplomats predicted that many of the first troops sent to the Golan Heights would come from the Austrian, Nepalese and Peruvian contingents of the Sinai force, totaling about 1,300 soldiers.

EEC Agrees to Reduce Tariff To Compensate U.S. for Lo

(Continued from Page 1)

been serious," possibly jeopardizing the "Nixon Round" or leading to a trade war.

Mr. Nixon said that "it is the hope of the United States that the spirit which prevailed during the negotiations will continue in the months and years ahead as we seek to realize other important and sensitive issues."

EEC Energy Plan

BRUSSELS, May 31 (NYT)—The Executive Commission of the EEC has decided on a major program to reduce European dependence on imported energy and to increase the power of European governments vis-à-vis the large international oil companies.

The plan, which was outlined yesterday in a published statement by Henri Simonet, of Belgium, the commission member for energy, will be presented to the ministers of the community next week. Discussions of the plan among the nine foreign ministers will begin later next month.

The program has various energy goals for the EEC to reach by 1985, and offers program how to meet these goals in energy sector. For example, objects would be to reduce imports of energy needs to 10 percent of the total supply, and reducing the consumption of the nine member states from 60 to 40 percent.

Protests on Fair Streetcar In Mid-Frankfurt

FRANKFURT, May 31 (UPI)—Hundreds of angry young men are snarling streetcar traffic, swatting buses and shouting obscenities against the city government.

The demonstrators say the reason for the protests is the big class against "exploitative administrators" who ordered increases starting this week.

The new transit fares among Europe's highest—50 cents (35 cents) a ride in limits.

Although dismayed at higher fares, most streetcars have expressed outrage, violence and delay during protest.

More than 300 persons have been arrested during four days of clashes with riot police of midtown shopping street, Zelt.

Tass Denies Russia Rules Out All Oil Deals With Japanese

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, May 31 (WP)—The news agency Tass today denied that the Soviet Union has "lost interest in selling oil to Japan." An apparent effort to reassure the Japanese that the Soviet petroleum minister did not mean to close the door to all future sales in a press conference Monday.

Valentin Shashin, the Minister of Oil Production, had told U.S. reporters that the Soviet Union had decided against building an oil pipeline from Irkutsk in central Siberia to Nakhodka on the Sea of Japan that could have provided 25 million or more tons of oil to Japan annually.

[The International Herald Tribune carried the report of Mr. Shashin's press conference in Tuesday's editions and published reaction to it from Washington and Tokyo the following day.]

The Japanese have been negotiating for years on the project and still considered it a possibility, but Mr. Shashin seemed to write it off. Tass's statement tonight, in response to what it called "absurd information" spread by "some bourgeois press agencies," made no effort to resuscitate the pipeline deal.

"Great Possibilities"

Instead, it said that there are still "great possibilities for the future" of Soviet oil sales to Japan which remain to be explored. Japan, he added, might begin to receive oil by 1980.

In his press conference, Mr.

Shashin said the Soviet Union could only consider more oil sales to Japan after the completion of a new railroad across eastern Siberia, he said, is more planned instead of the pipeline. The railroad will not be completed before the early 1980s, Mr. Shashin said. He added:

"We shall be able to transport what we need (in the Soviet Far East) by this railroad. After we finish building the railroad, and if at that time our own requirements there grow and there will still be a possibility of selling oil to Japan, we shall by all means build a pipeline there. But we shall not do that at the same time (as the railroad) because that would be very costly to do simultaneously."

Tass's statement did not contradict this. Instead, it implied that the Japanese should continue exploring other unspecified possibilities of buying Soviet oil.

Mr. Shashin had left the impression that the Soviet Union had decided against inviting foreigners to participate in the exploration for and development of Soviet oil resources. He said that the "only" possible forms of foreign participation would be the exchange of technological information and the supplying of equipment, and he ruled out any significant increase in Soviet oil exports. He said that at the same time (as the railroad) because that would be very costly to do simultaneously."

Previously, many foreigners thought the Russians were prepared to trade large quantities of crude oil for capital and technology to help them make their own oil industry more efficient. Some foreigners think this will still be possible.

Western diplomats here speculated that there may be a disagreement within the Soviet government about how to treat the nation's vast oil reserves, estimated at more than 5 billion tons. For many years, Japan has been pursuing the idea that it could provide capital (perhaps \$2 billion) for an Irkutsk-Nakhodka pipeline in return for a long-term Soviet commitment to deliver Japan large quantities of oil. Mr. Shashin said that the Soviet Union was no longer interested in this kind of foreign participation. "We can do it ourselves," he said several times.

USAF Chief in Europe

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—Gen. John Vogt Jr., the commander in chief of U.S. Air Forces in the Pacific, will become the commander of the U.S. Air Forces in Europe, the Defense Department announced yesterday.

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Why the Last Half of April, 1973, Is Crucial to the House Impeachment Inquiry

By Anthony Ripley

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—Few periods in the history of the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiry seem to have been as crucial as the second half of April of last year.

It was this span that was called on Wednesday by the House Judiciary Committee as the period in which the committee's members listened to the last of the presidential tape recordings and went through the final transcripts of conversations in the period that were videotaped by the White House.

At that period, the President's "secret" tapes were being played, and the committee was being informed of the President's "secret" tapes. The committee was being informed of the President's "secret" tapes.

for the first special prosecutor to be appointed.

Central Question

The central question seems to be whether the President's actions were those of a man desperately trying to hide criminal behavior of his associates or those of a cautious leader who was making sure that his closest aides were clearly suspects in possible illegal activities before removing them from office.

Both the President's friends and enemies take heart from these tapes and transcripts, for they are, as President Nixon himself has said, ambiguous. At least they appear so, in the transcripts that have been made public.

What follows is an explanation of the types of questions that arise and what the committee will have to decide about them.

On Saturday, April 14, the

President learned that Jeb Stuart Magruder, his former deputy campaign chairman, had gone to federal prosecutors and admitted taking part in planning the bugging of Democratic national headquarters at the Watergate complex here and of covering it up.

On Sunday afternoon, the President learned that Dean, his counsel, had gone to the prosecutors, too.

The attorney general, Kleindienst, told him of Dean's negotiations and the President was deeply concerned about his chief of staff, Mr. Haldeman, and his top domestic affairs adviser, Mr. Ehrlichman.

The transcripts contain the following exchange:

Mr. Nixon: The only thing that troubles me about the Haldeman/Ehrlichman, Dick is that I don't just wonder about moving on them before Kleindienst. The evidence (unintelligible).

Mr. Nixon: See what I mean? Kleindienst: Sure, I understand.

Mr. Nixon: That indicates that maybe I know something—which I don't.

Immunity

Dean, who only a few days before was still a trusted aide, began to emerge as possible trouble for Mr. Nixon.

Henry Petersen, the assistant attorney general in charge of the Criminal Division, met with the President and warned him that Dean would defend himself by seeking to implicate "Ehrlichman, Haldeman, Nixon and this administration."

Mr. Nixon pressed to know from Petersen whether Dean was from the Criminal Division.

Mr. Nixon: "The immunity thing scares me to death." In his brief address of April 17, the President publicly declared: "I have expressed to the appropriate authorities my view that no individual holding, in

the past or at present a position of major importance in the administration should be given immunity from prosecution."

Was the President only aiming at even-handed justice? Why let one man go free with a grant of immunity from prosecution while he testifies against others and sends them to jail?

Or was he afraid that the cap would come off the bottle if Dean told what he knew?

In the transcripts, Mr. Haldeman, Mr. Ehrlichman and the President all agreed that Dean should not be granted immunity from prosecution, and the President stated that any grant of immunity to Dean might appear to be a cover-up.

"If you go the immunity route I think we are going to catch hell for it," Mr. Nixon told Mr. Petersen.

Obstruction

Four conversations were held with Mr. Petersen, one each

on April 17 and 18 and two on April 27. Some of the conversations are almost totally lost through portions said to be "unintelligible" or "inaudible."

It appeared that Dean was dragging the presidency itself into the Watergate affair.

"We're really got to head them off at the pass," Mr. Nixon said.

The reason, he told Mr. Petersen, "is because it's so damned dangerous." He said he had told them: "We have to draw the line. We have no mandate to investigate the President."

When the President pushed Mr. Petersen on the matter of denying Dean immunity, the

assistant attorney general said that he alone would have to decide the issue. He also urged the resignations of Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman.

Was this curious relationship between the President and the man in charge of pursuing the criminal case against those who might be covering up Watergate a simple matter of a deputy reporting to his chief?

Was it a proper relationship or an attempt to obstruct justice?

This question, which pervades the entire cover-up investigation, seems to come into special focus in the second half of April of last year.

In the end, the question that remains central to the whole cover-up investigation is one of the central issues of impeachment:

Did the President, as the Constitution requires him to do, "take care that the laws be faithfully executed?"

Study Shows U.S. Arms Costs May Reach \$142 Billion by '80

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—Trends in U.S. defense policy that military spending is steadily beyond increased by rising prices—\$86 billion currently projected for fiscal 1975 to a level of \$142 billion a year

in U.S. combat readiness and capabilities, much of which will be set in motion in this year's budget, will mean an average increase of 5.2 percent a year in real military spending through the end of the decade and probably into the 1980s.

Improvements Sought

In other words, the improvements being sought in both conventional and nuclear war forces, plus pay raises other than cost-of-living increases, will help push the total defense budget to almost \$111 billion a year by 1980, even at today's prices.

When price-increase factors of 3 percent and 5 percent a year are figured in the totals reach \$129 billion and \$142 billion respectively in the Brookings calculations.

If the new trends are approved and continued, along with numerous modernization projects already under way, the five-year decline in the share of the federal budget devoted to defense will come to an end in fiscal 1975, the authors point out.

Furthermore, they estimate that future defense spending requests by the administration would then increase at roughly the same rate as the economy in general, "which means that there would be no room for a shift in federal spending from military to civilian purposes."

The authors estimate that in terms of obligations, military spending on basic U.S. military forces is up \$4.3 billion in the fiscal 1975 budget, a figure larger than the Pentagon estimates.

The authors also say that the inflation factor allowed for defense in the January budget submission is already off by an additional \$1.4 billion, raising the prospect of a new supplemental request or a decrease in real purchasing power.

The Brookings authors say that the Pentagon explanation is that the Defense Department is "compelled" to use an unrealistic inflation estimate by the White House Office of Management and Budget.

The report reflects the views of its three authors—Barry Blechman, who did most of the defense section, Edward Gramlich and Robert Hartman. It does not make recommendations or direct challenges to administration policies.

Battle Reported At Post on Edge Of Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, May 31 (AP)—Government troops fought rebel

attackers today near an outpost southeast of Phnom Penh, the government announced.

More than 1,000 government infantrymen and 50 armored vehicles were moving from three directions against rebels attacking the Robah Angkor outpost seven miles southeast of Phnom Penh.

Meanwhile, about 500 youths staged a protest in front of the Ministry of Education here. They demanded the release of five students who were among 60 seized Sunday at a Phnom Penh high school during a demonstration over alleged government corruption.

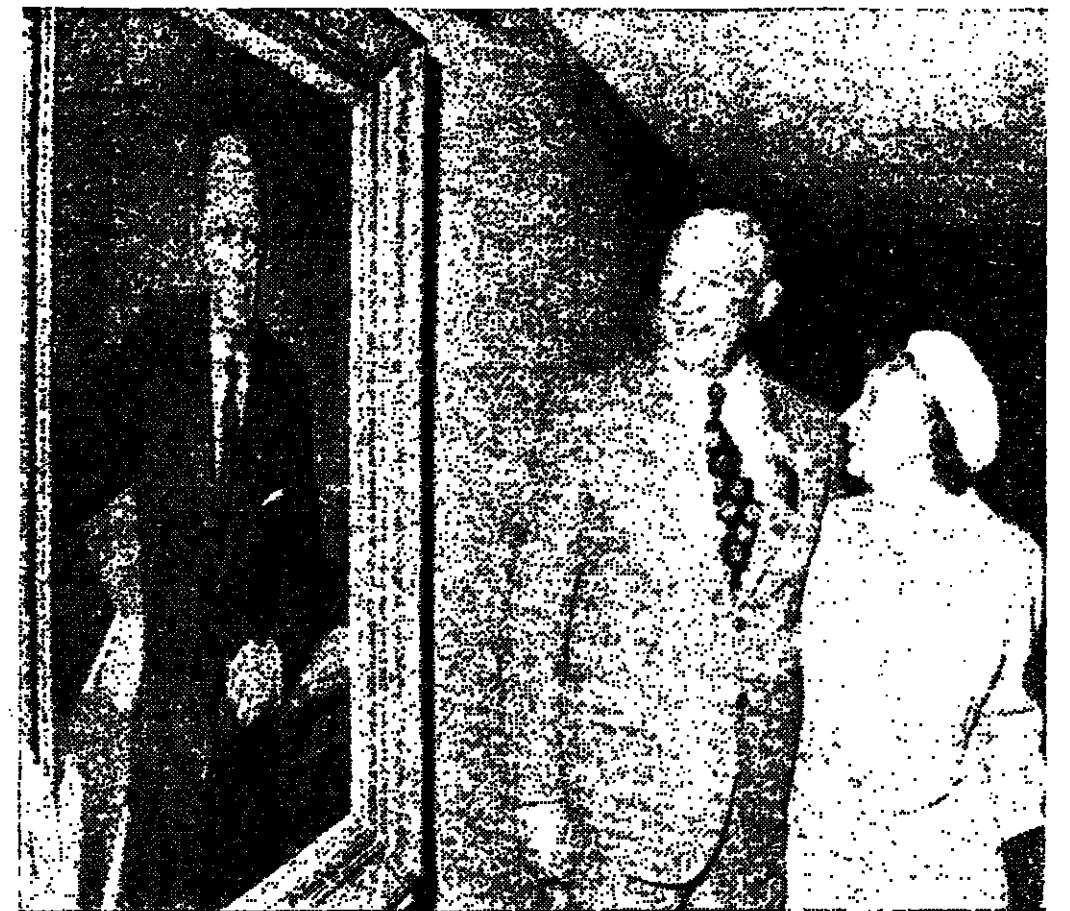
The other students arrested Sunday have since been released. But police sources said that the five still detained will be tried by a military court.

In South Vietnam, fighting was reported today in the Central Highlands, along the Cambodian border 50 miles west of Saigon and on the northern coast.

USAF Evacuation

BANGKOK, May 31 (AP)—The United States and Thailand announced today that they have agreed to the withdrawal of 60 more U.S. military planes—including B-52 bombers—in June.

Nine of the giant B-52s are to leave Utapao air base, southeast of Bangkok, and 51 tactical fighter-bombers are to be withdrawn from Nakhon Phanom and Udorn Air Force Bases in north-east Thailand. The two governments also agreed that Takli Air Force Base, northwest of Bangkok, would be evacuated by U.S. personnel by the end of the year.



Mrs. Dwight Eisenhower and her son, John Eisenhower, before a portrait of the late Chief Executive in the newly completed Eisenhower Hall at West Point.

West Point Dedicates Eisenhower Hall

WEST POINT, N.Y., May 31 (AP)—Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who has been in frail health in recent months, took part in the dedication yesterday at the U.S. Military Academy of Eisenhower Hall, a \$22.3-million recreation facility named for the late President.

She said that her husband a 1915 West Point graduate, would have been "thrilled to pieces" to see the new center, which includes a 4,500-seat auditorium, a snack bar, game rooms and a ballroom. The 77-year-old Mrs. Eisenhower, a retired Army officer and former U.S. ambassador to Belgium,

commented: "I remember how the only asked that no matter what they did, they never put him on a horse—that would be terrible for an infantryman." With her at the dedication was her son John Eisenhower, a retired Army officer and former U.S. ambassador to Belgium.

Pan Am Admits Buying Back Tickets From U.S. Crime Ring

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—Pan American World Airways secretly paid thousands of dollars to a crime ring to buy back flight tickets stolen from the airline.

Pan Am officials confirmed the purchase, but defended it on the grounds that, if they had not bought the stolen tickets, the blacks could have been used to make trips around the world that could have cost the airline \$2 million or more.

At least three transactions took place last fall, through intermediaries, between the airline and groups allegedly linked by investigators to organized crime, according to government sources in Washington, familiar with the proceedings of a federal grand jury in Brooklyn that is investigating airline-ticket racketeering.

The airline industry, which has long been plagued by thefts of easily negotiable tickets, has been previously approached to buy back stolen tickets, industry sources said.

Approximately 2,000 ticket blanks—some with four separate trip coupons that, properly prepared, could be used to make four separate flights—were bought by Pan Am from the theft ring.

Some were stolen from travel agencies but most were taken during shipments of tickets from a printing plant to airline offices.

According to sources, Pan Am executives heard from underworld sources that the blank tickets were being offered for sale to travel agents in New York City and, through several intermediaries, managed to acquire them.

The total paid by the airline to redeem the tickets is believed to be less than \$70,000. It paid \$10 for each ticket with a single flight coupon and \$40 for those with four.

Officials of Pan Am defended their decision in pragmatic, business-minded terms. "It was strictly a commercial decision," an official said. "Each of the tickets could have been used and cost us \$1,000 or more. The net loss to us could have been several million dollars."

Fifth Body Found In Arizona Desert

GILA BEND, Ariz., May 31 (AP)—Searchers yesterday found the body of a fifth member of a party of scavengers who went looking for brass casings on a U.S. Air Force gunnery range and died, one by one, in the desert heat.

The discovery ended a search begun Monday after members of a group hired by a Phoenix man stumbled into the local sheriff's office and told deputies that five other men were seeking a way back through the desert where temperatures soared to 115 degrees last weekend. The men fled into the desert to evade roadblocks set up by the FBI.

The bodies of the four others were found Tuesday within a mile of a road which could have led them to safety. Five survivors were charged with theft of government property.

Cosmos-657 Launched

MOSCOW, May 31 (AP)—The Soviet Union yesterday launched Cosmos-657 in its unmanned earth-satellite series, the news agency Tass reported.

Nude Not Lewd, N.Y. Court Says

MINEOLA, N.Y., May 31 (AP)—A Long Island appeals court ruled yesterday that there is nothing wrong with sunbathing in the nude on New York beaches.

But a dissenting justice doubly warned that the "streakers of today" may be the complacent, unadorned strollers of tomorrow.

The ruling threw out a public lewdness conviction against Dian Hardy, a 25-year-old waitress, for sunbathing nude in August, 1971, on an isolated stretch of Indian Head Beach at Amagansett on Long Island. She was fined \$100.

Agnew Has Paid All Back Taxes, Paper Reports

BALTIMORE, May 31 (AP)—Former Vice President Spiro Agnew has paid all the back federal income taxes sought by the Internal Revenue Service, the Baltimore Sun reported.

Quoting sources familiar with the case, the newspaper said that Agnew has complied fully with IRS demands, including those for penalties and interest.

The newspaper said it could not be determined immediately how much Agnew paid. He resigned Oct. 10, just before pleading no contest to a single charge of income tax evasion totalling about \$25,500.

Since then, the IRS, citing a policy of confidentiality, has refused to discuss the case, Agnew's attorney, Judah Best, declined to comment on the report. He told the newspaper that he considered the matter "highly confidential."

Mr. Best said Agnew would have no comment on the report.

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U.S. to Move Transmitters Off Okinawa

VOA Station Expected To Shift to S. Korea

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, May 31 (AP)—At the insistence of Japan, the United States has agreed to remove Voice of America transmitters from the island of Okinawa. According to informed sources, the transmitters may be relocated in South Korea.

The five Okinawa transmitters make possible the most important direct American link to the people of China, broadcasting in Chinese 5 1/2 hours daily on mediumwave and 9 1/2 hours daily on shortwave. It also broadcasts 5 hours daily in English and 1 hour daily in Korean.

The U.S.-Japan treaty, which returned Okinawa to Japanese rule in May, 1972, provided that the VOA transmitters could remain for five years, with further operations subject to the approval of both governments.

Peking's Anger Feared

But Japan has pushed for the early removal of the transmitters on the grounds that Japanese law forbids operation of radio broadcasting stations by foreigners. Japan has also been concerned that VOA broadcasts from its soil might irritate Peking.

In negotiations here earlier this month, the United States asked Japan to permit continuation of the broadcasts in view of their news and cultural value. Japan insisted on maintaining the May, 1977, cutoff date.

American Embassy officials said today the United States now has agreed in principle to remove the transmitters and has "informally" told the Japanese.

The Voice of America director, Kenneth Giddens, on a visit to Seoul in July, 1972, reportedly took up the question of a potential South Korean transmitter site with President Chung Hee Park and other senior Korean officials. No Korean site has been publicly identified, but several are said to be under consideration.

Some American officials are known to question the wisdom of locating a major new broadcasting facility in South Korea in view of growing political repression there. Several months ago Seoul's Christian Broadcasting Co. was forced to suspend its relay of the VOA's mediumwave Korean language signal for 103 days due to government pressure. VOA occasionally reports Korean news, which is tightly controlled inside the country.

Today, Rep. Rodino said that the sessions would remain closed for the initial presentation of evidence but will be opened when the committee debates and considers material already received.

WASHINGTON, May 31 (Reuters).—Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, based in Munich, asked the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday for a total of almost \$50 million in operating funds for the year beginning on July 1.

The stations beam broadcasts in a variety of languages to Eastern Europe. An official said efforts were proceeding to consolidate operations at facilities in both the United States and Munich.

U.S. Radios in Europe Seeking \$50 Million

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP).—The Census Bureau reports that, while the nation last year had a net population gain of 1.5 million, three basic measures of population growth dropped to record lows.

Last year's gain, which brought the total population to 211,210,000, compared with an increase of 2.2 million in 1970 and the record annual growth of 3 million in 1957, the bureau said.

The three population growth parameters which declined to new lows last year were:

• The crude rate. The number of births per 1,000 population was 14.9, down from 18.3 in 1970 and 25.2 in 1957.

• The general fertility rate. The number of births per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years old was 69.3, compared with 87.9 in 1970 and 122.9 in 1957.

• The total fertility rate. The annual births based on the projected completed family size of 1,000 women was 1.92. That was down from 2.48 in 1970 and 3.767 in 1957.

If the 1973 rate of childbearing holds steady, families would have an average of 1.9 children a couple, below the so-called population replacement level of 2.1 children a couple.

3 Measurements Of Population In U.S. Hit Lows

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Collapse of an Irish Compromise

Even by the historic standards of Britain's most wretched province, the collapse of the Northern Irish government is a grave and ominous misfortune. The provincial government was wrecked, deliberately and brutally, by the Protestant majority. The weapon was a general strike, backed by the menace of squads of armed men roving the streets. The strike was invoked as the expression of the Protestants' hostility toward the Catholic minority, and their mistrust of the Republic of Ireland to the south. It is not that the Northern Irish government has fallen, in the customary sense in which a parliamentary cabinet leaves office to be replaced by another in an orderly fashion. The strikers have successfully tipped over the whole new constitution, and the intricate political compromises on which it was based. More than 1,000 persons have died in five years of sniping and random bombing in Northern Ireland. Now there is a clear prospect of a wider and more devastating kind of civil war.

Northern Ireland is the tragedy of a democracy in decay. The province remains a puzzle, a place where the normal rules of reasonable political accommodation do not seem to apply. A succession of unsuccessful peacemakers have gloomily concluded that Northern Ireland remains a little enclave of 17th-century religious politics that has somehow escaped the ameliorations of the last several hundred years.

It is a peculiar sort of tragedy, for the adversaries on both sides think that they are defending high and noble principles—but no one else can see or grasp those principles. Northern Irish politics will make sense to you only if you accept it as self-evident that a person's religion is the most important thing about him, and that it is always in the nature of a religious majority to betray and trample the minority. Both sides, in this case, consider themselves the endangered minority: the Catholics are the minority in the province, while the Protestants are the minority in the island as a whole if you consider the republic to the south. The Protestants' perennial nightmare is Irish unification.

During most of the last five years, the violence has been mainly the work of the Catholics. For the politicians, the basic trouble was that the British model of parliamentary democracy did not work in a community dominated by a Protestant majority that always voted as a bloc. The majority used its power in the most bluntly discriminatory fashion for decades. Recently, amidst the gunfire, the British government slowly worked out a series of compromises that forced the Protestants to share a measure of real power with the Catholics. The solution was along the general lines of a European coalition cabinet. At the same

time, the peacemakers organized a Council of Ireland, to provide a form of consultation between the Northern Irish provincial government and the republic. These compromises and reassurances went into effect at the beginning of this year. Then it was suddenly the Protestants' turn to fear for their traditions and status. Their anxieties were evidently greatly increased by the British election in March. There is a widespread impression in Northern Ireland that the Conservative party favors the Protestants and the Labor party leans to the Catholics. When the Conservatives lost and Labor took office, the Protestants' hostility and suspicion toward London increased sharply. They took, literally, to the barricades.

Electricity was cut. Deliveries of supplies, including food and fuel, were severely disrupted. The frail economy of the province was paralyzed. The strikers finally forced the British to re-establish direct rule from London. That sounds like a victory for the Protestants, and anything that sounds like a victory for one side will mean, of course, increased gunplay from the other.

Just what do the Protestants want? As the Ulster Workers' Council put it, they want "to re-establish democracy and a constitution that maintains our heritage and way of life." By democracy they mean, unfortunately, simple majority rule in a land where they are two-thirds of the voters. By their heritage they mean Protestant supremacy. They want things to be the way they used to be.

The British strategy throughout has been to try to isolate the gunmen from the larger populations that provide them with the essential shelter, money and moral support. Merlyn Rees, Britain's state secretary for Northern Ireland, said a few days ago: "My job is to deal with the security situation so that the moderates will be able to stand up and speak without being afraid of being dealt with by the bully boys and subjected to intimidation of the vilest sort. It is very difficult to be a moderate in Northern Ireland at present. Our job is to help those who are." That job has turned out to be very slow going. For the present, the province remains the perplexing example of an ancient and civilized land where democracy does not work, and the spiral into violence is turning faster.

There is now the unhappy prospect that the Northern Irish disaster will demand increasing amounts of attention from the British government. It would inevitably draw the top few men away from the country's urgent questions of economic and foreign policy. If that happens, the damage done by the warring Ulstermen will be no means be confined to Northern Ireland.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Italian Bombshell

The bomb explosion that killed six, wounded 94 and set off a four-hour nationwide general strike in Italy this week is part of a continuing pattern of political violence that has been under way for more than five years. While extremists of the left as well as the right have been active, the initiative appears to be that of Neo-Fascist forces employing terrorism to undermine confidence, increase instability and provoke disorders of the kind that enabled Mussolini to seize power a half-century ago.

Both the Communists, with 27 percent of the popular vote, and the parliamentary wing of the Neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI), with 9 percent, are assuming moderate poses at the moment. Both have denounced the street fighting and other violence. The Communists clearly are hostile to the Marxist extremists who are outflanking them on the left; but judicial investigations are probing suspected ties on the right between the MSI and rightist extremists, including some suspected of amateurish plotting for a military coup.

As long as Italy's "economic miracle" was under way, with living standards rising steadily, concern was limited. But several years of recession have now been followed by an overheated boom and soaring prices, stimulated further by the cost of imported oil. Import curbs, tight credit restrictions and other deflationary moves which are ex-

pected to boost unemployment have stirred labor unrest.

A succession of weak coalition governments has failed to come to grips with fundamental problems of reform in education, the bureaucracy, housing, health and social services. Meanwhile, tensions have been multiplied by the country's immense social changes since the war, the vast industrialization, the shift from farm to city, the migration from south to north and abroad, the enormous inequalities of wealth. Recent political scandals have added to the malaise.

The Neo-Fascists have attempted to capitalize on these widespread frustrations, plus the bitter divisions within Italy's center-left coalition government over the country's three-year-old divorce law, which has just been upheld by a surprising three-to-two referendum vote. Now, with the divorce issue decisively out of the way, the center-left coalition appears to be gaining in unity. The government's left orientation evidently has created a favorable basis for a new dialogue with the trade unions on the austerity measures that now are vital.

If the anti-Fascist demonstrations provoked by the Brescia bombing reinforce this trend, as appears likely, the country may at last be able to come to grips with its massive problems—a service to Italian democracy that Neo-Fascist extremism, ironically, will have helped to produce.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Price Sisters

What is to be done about the Price sisters? That's short of acceding to their demands and removing them to a prison agreeably convenient for themselves, for visiting relatives and for visiting rescuers. That is really unthinkable—the granting to two terrorists of a privilege denied to far

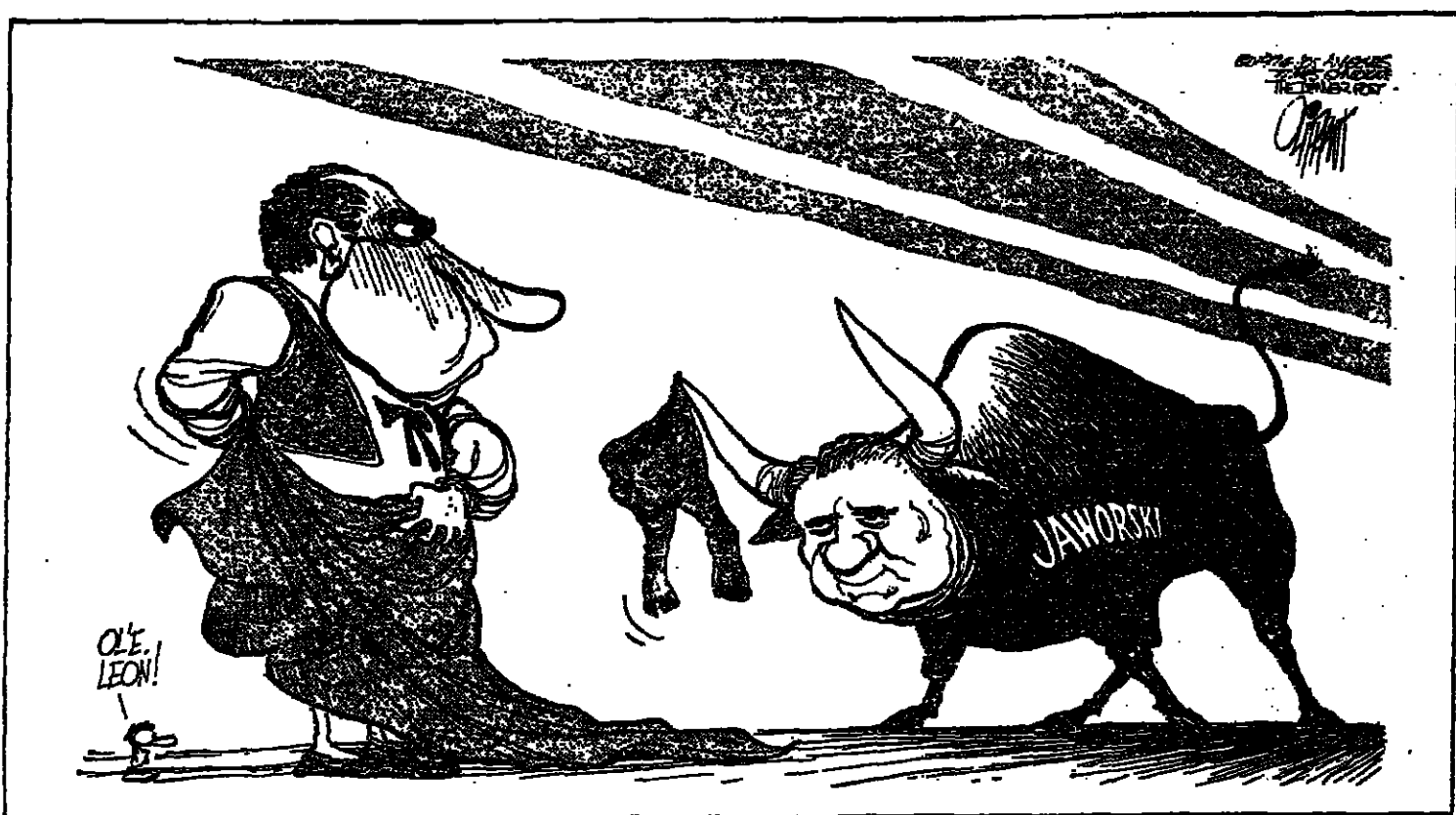
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

ALEXANDRIA—Ten cases of plague have recently occurred in this city and there have been two deaths. All the cases were of the simple bubonic form, with no pneumonic symptoms. The sick were five Greeks, one Jew and four natives. The infected sector is well demarcated. It is in the rue Anastasi, near the center of the town, which is inhabited by a poor class of Europeans and Jews.

Fifty Years Ago

CHICAGO—A desire to match their skill with the police and to carry off a kidnapping more prominently than any they had produced in the past, a pair of men, known as the "Jew boys," were arrested here today. They were charged with the kidnapping and murder of a 14-year-old boy, Edward Frank, in their attempt to raise a ransom of \$100,000. The boys, who were named Richard and Nathan E. Leopold, were arrested after a long chase.



Henry Hercules and Hats in the Mideast

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—If Henry Kissinger hadn't already received the Nobel Peace Prize (or its better half), he would merit it this year as a result of his remarkable Middle East negotiations. In fact, there isn't any regulation governing that award which should prevent it going twice to the same man if he twice makes peace.

Of course, those who have an automatic tie against anything Kissinger does are probably going to say snide things about him the moment shooting pops off again in the general region of Israel. After all, despite what he did to extricate us from Vietnam, he is still sniped at whenever fresh blood splatters that brutal land.

The fact is that perfect peace is almost a forgotten concept nowadays, except among friendly nations. Those who detest each other show it by violence, even without formal war. And only disengagement—not peace—has been achieved between Israel and Syria. All one has to do is recall the endless roster of other tense frontiers.

What Kissinger has done, however, is to reduce the level of fighting in Southeast Asia and the Middle East to such a degree that neither area now presents the threat of major world war. He has arranged truce agreements that set in operation actual or potential peace-keeping machinery. The result is that, in two explosive global areas, a discernible if slow move toward settlement instead of holocaust is now occurring.

A Vital Region

The Middle East is infinitely more important than Indochina. Trouble is not confined to a peninsula and it involves tremendous ideological and religious emotions; it is strategically significant to the two superpowers; and it contains a vast proportion of the energy by which contentment, industrial progress is fueled.

Since Israel's creation in 1948, there have been four formal wars in the general area of Palestine from which the Jewish state was carved. Moreover, in between these formal wars, there has been sporadic violence that

often threatened to touch off open conflict.

For a long time, Kissinger refrained from active participation in U.S. efforts to tranquilize the situation, preferring (as a White House adviser) to leave the job to Secretary of State William Rogers because he felt his own Jewish origin might be considered prejudicial by certain Arab leaders.

However, Rogers never made much headway in the search for compromise. Kissinger, therefore, moved actively into behind-the-scenes peacemaking even before he succeeded Rogers as secretary. Right afterward came the Yom Kippur war of last October with its curious result: reassurance to Arab confidence and, at the same time, the verge of an Israeli strategic victory.

New Friendship

The first significant Kissinger success was arrangement of a disengagement formula between Egypt and Israel. This achieve-

ment facilitated development of a new friendship between Cairo and Washington, placing Egypt loose from its previous dependence on Moscow. Thus, as a spin-off from an initial Palestine truce came a weakening of Russia's strategic position in the Mediterranean.

But, while Egyptian President Anwar Sadat had always been instinctively pro-American and suspicious of Communism, no such a priori sentiment existed in the Syrian government, which relies unabashedly on Russia for military and diplomatic aid and is traditionally considered a "radical" Arab land. It had signed no compact with the Israelis since 1949 when armistice ended the first Palestine war.

I wrote on May 2, after a long conversation in Damascus with President Hafez al-Assad: "Many miracles have been reported in this part of the world but I somehow doubt if Henry Kissin-

ger, described as a miracle-maker by his new friend Anwar Sadat, President of Egypt, is going to pull one out of his hat when he comes here on his new tour of the Bible lands. To begin with, he doesn't wear a hat."

Well, I am glad to say I was wrong. By brilliance, stubbornness and sheer hard work, by assembling every pressure available through the United States and, it would seem, the Soviet Union, Kissinger achieved the unachievable. A dramatic first step toward possible permanent solution has been signed in Geneva.

Like Hercules with the many-headed Hydra, Kissinger lopped off every new fire-spitting head of trouble as it grew on the Middle Eastern war serpent.

Thus, Henry Hercules astonishingly managed to achieve the unexpected miracle and I for one am ready not only to buy him the hat he doesn't seem to possess but also to eat my own.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Fulbright

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The irony of William Fulbright's defeat as senator from Arkansas is that it happened precisely when he had finally established a close and effective working relationship between the Foreign Relations Committee and the Department of State.

For most of his long service as chairman of that powerful committee, Fulbright was at odds with Secretaries of State Dean Rusk and William Rogers. There was nothing personal about this. He was a Rhodes scholar with Rusk at Oxford University and a personal friend and golfing companion of Rogers, but they differed fundamentally on Vietnam, foreign and military aid and other policies, and lapsed down into sullen opposition.

President Nixon and Secretary of State Kissinger changed all

that, however, with the reopening to China, their insistence on arms control with the Soviet Union and their determined efforts for reconciliation in the Middle East—crowned on the day of Fulbright's defeat with agreement between Israel and Syria for a cease-fire along the Golan Heights.

The question now is whether it should be assumed that Fulbright's service in the field of foreign policy should end with his defeat or whether his talents and influence might still be used at this critical point in the relations between the executive and the legislature, and between the United States and the Soviet Union, China, Europe and Japan.

Partisan Problem

In partisan and personal terms it is hard to imagine the President offering to appoint Fulbright to any key foreign policy post, or Fulbright accepting one if offered, but both are in trouble now and cooperation between the parties on foreign policy is not only essential, but may be the last hope of reconciliation here in these tragic days.

It so happens that the President has some key jobs to fill at the State Department. Kenneth Rush, Secretary Kissinger's deputy, has just been transferred to the White House to ease the burdens on Al Haig and supervise economic policy, and two of the three key posts under Rush are also vacant.

At the same time, Walter Annenberg has asked to come home from his post as U.S. ambassador to London, and while there have been reports that Thurston Morton of Kentucky is being considered for this post, apparently the President has made no commitment to him or anyone else.

Unfortunately, the American political system leaves little room for the defeated warriors of politics. It recognizes the talents and service of remarkable men like David Bruce and Ellsworth Bunker, who have served the republic in the highest diplomatic posts, regardless of their party affiliations, and go on into their seventies in such critical missions as Peking or Saigon.

President Roosevelt found a way to use such talents by creating the post of special ambassador for critical missions, which used experienced men without burdening them with administrative

responsibilities, but it is harder to use men like Fulbright who have been down in the political pit, arguing against presidents of their own or the other party.

A Place in Lords

In the parliamentary system of democratic government, in Britain, for example, Fulbright would have had a "safe seat" in the House of Commons so long as he retained his present vigor, and, later, he would have found a place in the House of Lords, where a man's experience and wisdom can be rescued without taxing his energies.

But our system is more sharp and even cruel. We elect them and give them more work than they can stand, and then defeat them and give them less respect than they can bear.

In a sense, our system is probably right. It makes more room for the young. It chooses the men who are coming, like Dale Bumpers, instead of the men who are going, like Fulbright, but we don't have to scrap the Fulbrights just because we defeat them. And this is now the point of Fulbright's defeat.

He has just turned 69. He is an old football player, in excellent health, a former university president, whose Fulbright fellowships helped promote cultural exchanges between the nations and promoted the notion that collective security and international cooperation were not intolerable but inevitable.

In the jungle of modern politics, it would be normal to say Fulbright is finished, and his opponents will no doubt say, good riddance, but Kissinger, who has suffered under his bleak and melancholy criticism, is not likely to take that view.

Kissinger is looking for reconciliation, and for men who can help him with the Congress and with his department, and the nations of the world, and he is not likely to say "good riddance." But the President, and not Kissinger, will have the last word on this, and it will be interesting to see how Nixon, who knows something about political defeat, deals with the question.

Democracy In Danger In California

By Evans and Novak

LOS ANGELES—A for that they may be political benefits of W. is enveloping California. cratic politicians as the nomination of Secretary Edmund Brown for governor Tuesday's primary draws

The Watergate scar troubled economy and the ing popularity of retiring, ican Gov. Ronald Reagan guarantee a Democratic here in November. Yet, i no certain winner agains Comptroller Houston F. his problem as the publi For the Republicans to governor in the nation populous state during W 1974 would be a catastro the Democratic party.

The reason for the late spoken Democratic self that young Jerry Brown seems the ideal candidate in on those Republican nesses. What's more, I styled "reformist" campai he a basic misreading of t lic mood. Indeed, Califor warning beacon that De have forgotten the lesson 1972 McGovern debacle drawing the wrong cor from Watergate.

Brown, a bachelor w younger than his 36 years does not have the appea a governor. The politi governmental establish Sacramento has notori

regard for his complete knoledge. "The non might lose some labor sup more veteran party work as Larry Lawrence, Diego, a former California Democratic who promises to head De for-Fourney against Most important, Brown well to the left of the political center.

An Ethnic Tie Furthermore, the expe turnout in Tuesday's after an unacceptably dull c could produce an over ticket (headed by ex seminarian Brown) in a non-ethnic state.

All this stems from Democratic leadership in California's traditional anarchy.

In this leadership van nameake of two-term t mound (Pat) Brown is a name more significant personal limitations. potentially most impres most moderate opponen Joseph Aloto of San F has faced the trials of rebellion, wife, a public strike, the "Gelbra" kill a chaotic campaign orga Assembly speaker. Bol campaign has disappoint self and his friends.

Nor has Brown cradi pressure as the pro-ma capitol crowd predicted. But as George W learned, what is true California Democratic i can be rejected in N Brown's opposition to punishment symbolize alienation from the ma of California public op many social questions. Big gate, Brown feels, has h emphasize social ques demands for the system.

Not Activist Em Accordingly, Brown Br Fourney as a "wid moderate" who is "not of an activist." While i eight years ago elected to get government off the Brown believes they n an "activist" government pollution, auto traffic, ruption. Despite forecas friends that Brown w nudging to the right, a Tuesday, he believes h platform will elect him, and elevate him to prominence in the D party.

But Brown may be n misreading a public di by government and sta government's ability to problems. In that i voters might well chose. In the end, anti-F bias generated by Water save Brown and the Democratic party. advisers know he must i to disown himself fr gate without alienating Republicans faithful to Nixon. They have not i that formula.

Watergate is, in fact, reason a Democratic aw possible this year. But of certainty is a danger Democrats that their "ign of political reali drastically dilute the Watergate.

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VIENNA

Schoenberg—From Pioneer to Monument

By David Stevens

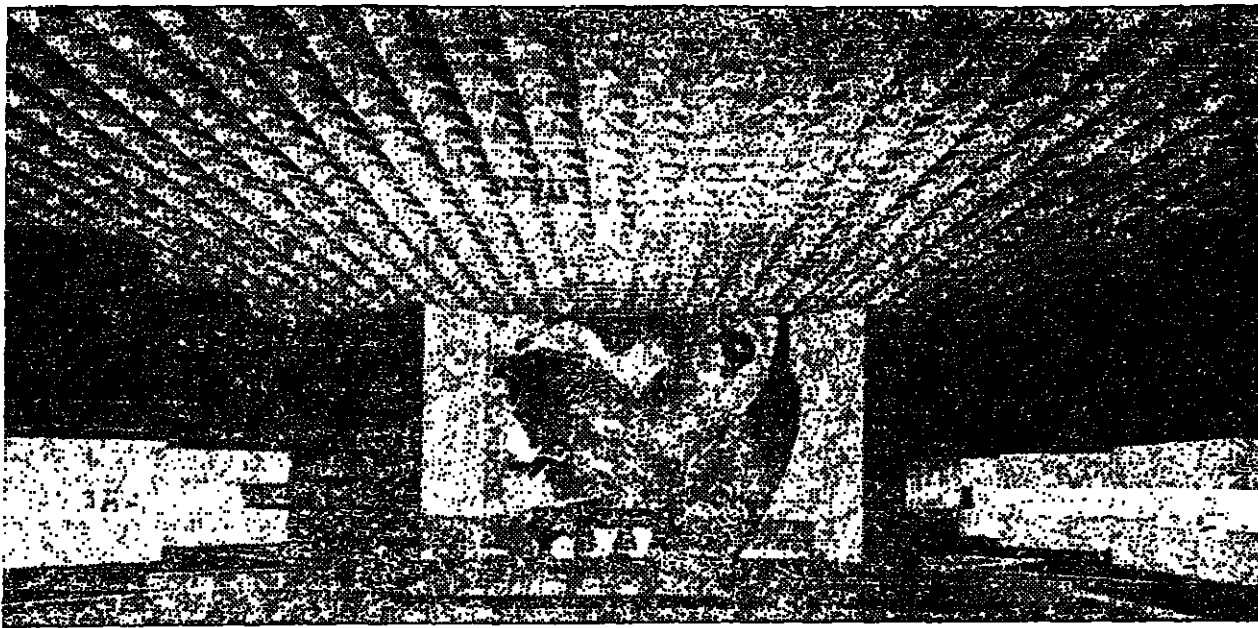
VIENNA, May 31 (UPI)—The centennial of the birth of Arnold Schoenberg is one of the focal points of this year's festival, and it is being celebrated in such a way as to emphasize that the composer has passed directly from being a pioneer to being a monument in his native city without any transitional phase—such as general acceptance, let alone popularity, of his music.

Schoenberg's music figures hardly at all in the festival concerts of the Musikverein. Instead, the centennial headquarters is the Secession—the home of the turn-of-the-century anti-academic art movement led by Gustav Klimt—where a magnificent exhibition has been mounted (until July 13) by the Vienna Stadtbibliothek. Its achievement is to present not only Schoenberg as composer, but as painter, teacher, idealist, promoter of new music, and in short the whole man.

Not only is Schoenberg seen whole, but he is seen in context. He was himself many-sided, and he existed in a cultural society that was relatively small, closely knit and overlapping, in which the different artistic and intellectual disciplines penetrated each other. Thus, at the Secession, one encounters the painter Oskar Kokoschka, the writer Karl Kraus, the architect Adolf Loos, and musicians one would not ordinarily associate with Schoenberg. Furthermore, it is also the centennial of Kraus's birth, and there is another Stadtbibliothek exhibition devoted to him in all places—the Musikverein.

Bruckner
And, turning the clock back slightly, some of the same ground and people are touched on in the

A view of the Schoenberg exhibition at the Secession with a portrait of the composer, at center.



splendid exhibition devoted to Anton Bruckner (born 150 years ago) that opened Wednesday in the Nationalbibliothek.

Aside from the documents, manuscripts, scores, paintings, posters and what not in the Secession there is a film about Schoenberg and his music on view there daily. In the basement there is a library of cassette tapes that visitors can hear on request—not only most of the music he wrote and arranged, but interviews and talks, many of them made in Los Angeles in his idiosyncratic English in the last couple of years before his death in 1951. Others are German radio broadcasts dating from the early thirties, just before his long exile began.

About a quarter of the items in the exhibition come from the Schoenberg estate in Los Angeles, which gives this show a completeness unlikely to be soon repeated. This includes about 50 paintings—self-portraits, expressionist "visions," obsessions with eyes and hands—all dating from before World War I and from his association with Kokoschka, Kandinsky and the

Blue Rider group. They give many clues to this artistic personality, reinforced by his own comments on the tapes.

In one interview, Schoenberg says that painting "was the same to me as making music. To me it was a way of expressing myself, of presenting emotions, ideas and then other feelings, and this is perhaps the way to understand these paintings, or not to understand them... I was never very capable of expressing my feelings or emotions in words. I do not know whether this is the reason for my doing so in music and also why I did it in painting, or vice versa. Because I had this as an outlet, I could renounce expressing something in words."

The tapes also give ample evidence of Schoenberg's sensitivity to his view of his own importance, that because of him "the comprehensibility of dissonance is considered equivalent to the comprehensibility of consonance," as well as of his contrasting awareness of what he owed to his predecessors: "I think there is a possibility to learn something from my technical achievement, but I think

it is even better to go back to those men from whom I learned them. I mean to Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms and Bach. I can really tell that I owe very much to Mozart and if you study for instance the way in which I have composed my string quartets, then one cannot deny that I have learned this directly from Mozart and I am proud of it."

He can, on the one hand, speak of being "intoxicated by the experience of having freed music from the shackles of tonality," and on the other of having led an "evolution, not an anarchy or revolution." He speaks of the "contribution of the subconscious," and tempers this by saying that "a mind trained in musical logic cannot go wrong, even when it is not conscious of what it is doing."

The duality of his personality comes out in more mundane ways, such as the "pride and joy" he expresses in a handwritten draft reply to the City of Vienna's congratulations on his 75th birthday (dated Sept. 14), next to his wistful margin note that "my birthday, however, is on Sept. 13th."

There are also the curiosities, such as his 100-square chess board for four players, including pieces to represent artillery, aircraft, submarines, machine guns and the like, or his own method for detailed scoring of a tennis match.

The Music

And then there is also the music. The Secession has a series of concerts in conjunction with the exhibition, including not only Schoenberg's own, but mainly being guided by the programs of the concerts of the Association for Private Musical Performances that he directed with an iron hand from 1918 to 1921. These programs touch on little-known early Schoenberg, but recall his strenuous advocacy of Debussy and Reger, among others.

In the Künstlerhaus there is another series of similarly oriented concerts. Last night's ended with Schoenberg's arrangement of Strauss's "Emperor Waltz" for chamber ensemble. It was a handsome tribute to the waltz king than anything Vienna has been able to manage in what is, after all, the centennial of the premiere of "Die Fledermaus."

THE ART MARKET

The Good, the Bad and the Banal

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, May 31 (UPI)—Since art nouveau and art déco have been so publicized—with an accompanying rise in prices—during the past five years, it would seem that there is little left worth discovering.

Not so, as Wednesday's auction of objects d'art of the 1900s and the 1920-1940 period showed. The sale was conducted by Eric Buffetaud, with the assistance of experts Félix MacGillias and Lynne Thornton, who wrote about the pottery and glass in the auction catalogue. A number of talented craftsmen are still virtual unknowns and, surprisingly, the work of the most famous artists of periods—from Emile Gallé to François-Xavier Lalonde—has not been properly researched.

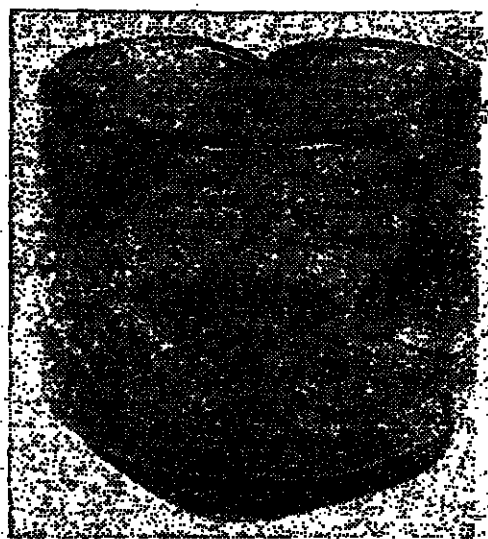
The unknowns came up first and on the whole fetched very low prices. When, for example, a pretty pewter ashtray, decorated with flowing flower patterns in typical 1900-style was sold, hardly anyone took notice: Jules Brateau's name, stamped on the piece, meant little to most at the sale. So the 19-by-10-centimeter work fetched 70 francs. Minutes later, an amazing mirror, the frame made of gilt *révèle*—a 1900 alloy—was laid on the block. It carried the name of one Bonneton. "Who is he?" Yvonne Brunhammer, France's leading expert on the period was asked. "Don't know," was the answer. "You can't know everything," Lynne Thornton added.

The Answer

Bernad Hakenjos, research assistant at the Hagen Museum in Düsseldorf, had the answer. He knew because he had a couple of Bonneton candlesticks in his collection. Bonneton was active in Paris before World War I.

Unsigned pieces fared worse,

Chawan-shaped bowl by Emile Gallé which sold for 13,650 francs in Paris.



however good they were. A superb piece of forged ironwork, decorated with vine leaves and bunches of grapes, 105 centimeters high, sold for peanuts at 720 francs. This jardinière, or plant stand, was well below its Fies Market price—by about 50 percent.

Even works by people well known to specialists, such as Claude Linnosier, a distinguished metalworker, did not make the grade. An excellent bell metal vase, inlaid with silver geometric patterns, 13 centimeters high, brought 530 francs—low, commented Yvonne Brunhammer. That was in contrast to the lot before it, a brass vase, which made twice that figure although it was considerably less interesting. But there you had Jean Dumand's signature. Dirt cheap—150 francs—too was the circular mother-of-pearl box, three centimeters in diameter, with Georges Bastard's monogram. With the exception of specialists such as Miss Brunhammer, few people seemed to be aware that Bastard was one of the finest art deco period artists doing *tablettes*, that is, miniature marquetry objects.

The contrast with the huge prices paid for the more obvious, highly decorated 1900-style objects was ludicrous. A gilt-bronze lamp signed by Agathon Leonard and stamped with the mark "Suisse Founders" was knocked down at 12,297 francs. This consisted of a dancer in a long 1900-style dress holding a scarf over her head. It is second-rate but typifies the most widespread image of art nouveau as a reflection of the "wild years"—hence the prices which corresponded to a demand.

Occasionally, some of the "obvious" pieces happened to be intrinsically of good quality. An example: a fine pale de verre bowl decorated with purple and black butterflies by Gabriel Argy-Rozanov, sold for 4,408 francs (diameter, 11 centimeters). On the whole, however, the prices paid showed little discrimination between good and bad, rare and banal.

Very much the same revelation took place when fine pieces of art deco gl maker Décorchment were on the block. The first one outstanding quality according to Miss Brunhammer, who is writing the catalogue raisonné of the artist's work, was the and finest piece of a series of 11 fetched 1,800 francs, hardly what it could have made.

The next lot, a blue bowl, made between 1924 and 1927, ought to have been cheaper half than the previous piece made twice as much.

The sale confirmed, if it needed, that 1900 and art glass is a market blue chip that there are still loopholes those with good eyes and money.

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U.K. Sets Price Tag In Remaining in EEC

LONDON, May 31 (AP-DJ)—Labor government believes 1-billion annual cut in contributions to European Economic Community funds will keep Britain in the community.

But they stressed Foreign Secretary James Callaghan will attach no definite price tag to his package of proposals for a better terms of membership. Mr. Callaghan's presentation to fellow ministers of the community is to be made in Luxembourg Tuesday.

Mr. Callaghan has decided on a quiet approach to his partners with demands for big budgetary cuts but without any tabling.

His decision followed a reconnaissance of opinion in eight EEC states undertaken by two British diplomats. They returned with assurances suggesting most EEC nations are sympathetic to some of Britain's demands.

It must be added that these demands should be taken up only by the community's normal procedures and institutions and, that the basic Rome Treaty, which created the EEC, is unaltered.

Callaghan reportedly intends to make these points to

back up Britain's case for what he has called "a fair deal" in budgetary terms.

In 1973, Britain paid only 8 1/2 percent of the EEC budget but nevertheless was the second-largest net contributor. By 1977, Britain will be paying more than 15 percent and by 1980 more than 24 percent, although by 1977 the British share of the total gross national product of the community is likely to be little more than 14 percent.

In London's view, this is unfair. The British think there should be annual adjustments made within the EEC on the basis of members' receipts and contributions. This would even out the burden so that a country doing badly should not have to pay doing much better.

Although the money factor will be at the center of Mr. Callaghan's case for better terms, he also intends to seek improvements over a range of other issues.

Among them:

• Britain wants the community's farm policy drastically revised. For almost every bit of food Britain buys outside the EEC it has to pay a fee into the community's coffers. So, too, with customs charged on certain industrial goods. The British want a system permitting food and commodity producers from non-EEC regions free access to their



TAKING THE QUIET APPROACH—James Callaghan.

old markets, and particularly into Britain.

• Britain wants the community also to acknowledge that the EEC aim of forming an economic and monetary union by 1980 is not practical. In London's view, this is attainable only within a worldwide framework.

• Britain wants the EEC to extend the trade and aid policies to all developing countries, not just those selected because of old imperial links. And it wants to end EEC rules that interfere with the rights of member countries to follow their own indus-

trial, money and employment programs.

• Britain wants to restore the power of its Parliament to veto EEC decisions which, as things stand now, are mandatory on member governments.

• And finally, Britain wants to eliminate sources of disagreement and rivalry between the community and the United States, Japan and East Europe. Mr. Callaghan is believed to hope his partners will be reassured that his aim is to negotiate to keep Britain inside, not to take it outside the community.

Japan Payments Improve as Deficit Narrows in Month

TEIKO, May 31 (Reuters).—Japan's balance of payments in April continued to show improvement, due mainly to a decline in trade deficit.

The payments deficit was \$760 million compared with one of \$1,022 million in March, and a record deficit of \$1,923 billion in January.

The deficit on long-term capital

account, which largely reflects the nation's capital exports, declined to \$164 million in April from \$325 million in March and \$804 million in January.

The ministry said exports in April were 50 percent above a year ago owing to delivery of many ships, active sales of steel products and a rise in automobile exports. But imports were also 93 percent higher than April 1973, because of sharply higher crude oil prices.

The invisible trade balance deficit of \$435 million was unchanged from March, as a decline in the number of Japanese travelling abroad was offset by increased payments for shipping freight.

The ministry said the decline in the long-term capital account deficit in April could be mainly attributed to the fall in net outflow of Japanese capital to \$193 million from \$284 million in March, owing to fewer loan issues and large repayments of previous loans.

There also was a net inflow of \$28 million of foreign capital in April, chiefly because of resumed flotation of external bonds by Japanese companies, compared with a net outflow of \$41 million in March.

The short-term capital account had a deficit of \$37 million as large amounts of advance payments for export shipbuild-

ing were written off upon actual delivery of ships, compared with a surplus of \$424 million in March.

The Finance Ministry also said external reserves rose \$454 million in May to \$13,116.7 billion.

This was the fourth consecutive monthly increase in the external reserves after they reached a recent low of \$11,566 billion at the end of January.

Finance Ministry sources attributed the increase in external reserves partly to active expansion of Japan's exports.

Wankel Engine—A Dead Duck?

DETROIT, May 31 (AP-DJ)—Bright prospects for the Wankel rotary engine have dimmed considerably, mainly because of energy shortage spotlighted by the Wankel's few important weaknesses in its relatively gasoline economy.

A year ago, the future of the engine seemed assured. Toyota Ltd. of Japan, was in the U.S. market with its Wankel-powered Mazda autos, proving by its soaring sales that U.S. motorists were eager to buy a \$500 premium over comparable small cars for the smooth, performance of rotary engines.

General Motors Corp. had loudly committed itself to an early 1974 introduction of the U.S.-built Wankel-powered Ford Motor Co. and Amer-

ican Motors Corp. had hurriedly signed for Wankel licenses from Curtiss-Wright Corp., fearing that they might be left in a cloud of GM dust.

But the rotary race has lost a good bit of its pace. Sales of Mazdas have tumbled. GM has delayed introducing its first Wankel car and apparently has shelved many of its other plans. Ford has dumped all its Wankel work and the holders of Wankel licensing rights—Autolite of West Germany, Lombard Ltd. of Britain, and Curtiss-Wright Corp.—have not signed up a new automotive customer.

It would be premature to pronounce the engine dead, but the feverish momentum that promised U.S. car buyers the first major engine change in 50 years is gone.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Cartel Office Clears Volkswagen

The West German Cartel Office has dropped proceedings against Volkswagen, Europe's largest automobile company, thus clearing it of the suspicion of unjustified price increases. It was the company's second price increase within a few weeks that prompted the Cartel Office on May 10 to say it suspected Volkswagen of abusing its leading position on the automobile market. A Cartel Office spokesman says that data provided by Volkswagen last week showed that the price increase of about 8 percent was necessary to cover rising production costs. The spokesman adds that the company's current difficulties had been taken into consideration.

Saigon Awards Oil Rights

The South Vietnamese government has awarded oil exploration concessions to 13 American, Australian, British, Canadian and Japanese oil firms. The companies paid a total of \$344 million in signature bonuses. Some of the firms were in consortiums. In all, the government awarded nine blocks on its claimed continental shelf in the South China Sea. The blocks average about 1,700 square miles. The government announced awards to: Onco, a British firm, four blocks; Mobil Oil, and Kaiyo Oil, of Japan, a consortium, two blocks; Marathon, Sun, Amerasia Resources, an American consortium, one block; the Union Trust consortium made up of Union Texas, Skelly Oil, Canadian Industrial Gas & Oil, and Conzinc, of Australia, one block; and Shell,

and Broken Hill Proprietary, of Australia, consortium, one block.

Japan Vehicle Exports Up on Year

Japan exported 209,700 four-wheel vehicles in April, up 33 percent compared with April 1973 but down 12 percent from the March level, the Automobile Manufacturers Association reports. Exports include 139,800 cars, up 24 percent over a year ago and 69,100 trucks, up 55 percent. Meanwhile, manufacturer stocks of color television sets at the end of April reached a peak at 1,075,000 receivers compared with the previous record of 1,040,000 last August and 390,000 in January, due to a sharp drop in domestic demand and a 10 percent price increase early this year. The Electronic Industry Association reports. Production in April declined 20 percent from the year-earlier figure to 589,000 sets, while domestic deliveries dipped 36 percent to 375,771.

U.S. Factory Orders Rise

With strong help from a surge in durable orders, new U.S. factory bookings in April registered their sharpest monthly gain since last October. The Commerce Department reports the order inflow last month climbed 3.3 percent to a seasonally-adjusted \$82.19 billion from an upward-revised \$78.63 billion in March, when orders rose 0.3 percent. It was the biggest increase since October, when new orders jumped 3.9 percent. New orders for durable goods jumped 4.9 percent, after dropping 1.2 percent in March.

U.S. to Urge Stronger IMF Trade Powers

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, May 31 (WP).—The United States plans to urge other major powers at the Committee of Twenty meeting here June 12-13 to strengthen the IMF's role in reviewing national trade restrictions that might be "inappropriate."

This was revealed yesterday at a press briefing by Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs Paul Volcker on the potential accomplishments and agenda of the session, its last in its present form.

Mr. Volcker said that the proposal will parallel the code of behavior adopted yesterday by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), under which the participating nations agree to refrain from competitive economic measures that might lead to a trade war.

"We would like to see further reinforcement," Mr. Volcker said, "to restrain selective or general action in the trade area or in the current account area for balance of payments purposes, or competitive action—particularly to strengthen the IMF's hand in terms of authority over these kinds of actions."

Mr. Volcker said that the new power which would be given the IMF would fill a gap in the current international structure, which leaves unchallenged a trade measure used to help correct a balance of payments deficit.

Italian Example

For example, if the IMF now had the authority proposed by the United States, it could have required the government of Italy to submit in advance its decision earlier this month to require a 50 percent import duty deposit. The IMF would then have reviewed the Italian plan, and decided whether it was "appropriate or inappropriate."

"I think there is a good deal of support (among other nations) for this proposal," Mr. Volcker said, "but I can't be sure there will be a 'sale' at this meeting. The chances are reasonably good, and we'll be pushing for it."

The Treasury official, who is leaving office this summer, said

that the Committee of Twenty session is likely to agree on a series of "broad" monetary reform guidelines, including general guidelines for floating exchange rates "under all reasonable circumstances," but not on a "detailed" plan for special drawing rights (SDR).

New Council Set

Also scheduled for discussion is a permanent council of ministers within the IMF to replace the committee. Mr. Volcker said that the council will keep current events and reform under surveillance.

The United States has long sought such a change in the existing management of the IMF in order to bring "politically responsible officials into the process and provide this international forum with a direct pipeline into national decision-making," according to Mr. Volcker.

As for long-range reform, Mr. Volcker suggested that the timetable had been delayed not only by the oil crisis, but by serious worldwide inflationary problems.

There is "a large degree of convergence" on general reform principles "that can usefully be recorded," Mr. Volcker said, "but the time isn't ripe for general

monetary reform." He explained that with the high level of inflation around the world, and given "the speculative character of many markets," it is hard at this stage to think of a system with some measure of stable rates. Mr. Volcker also said that the Wittersten oil "facility"—the proposal by IMF managing director Johannes Wittersten for a recycling of Arab oil funds—should get its "finishing touches." He stressed, however, that the new facility "still leaves us with the problem of the developing countries. How to gather and channel money for them is still a problem."

Move Would Insure Solvency for Italy

Carli Calls for Central Bank Gold Sales



Guido Carli

ROME, May 31 (AP-DJ).—Guido Carli, governor of Banca d'Italia, today urged the sale of gold among central banks to settle their payments deficits.

However, he said this alone would not be enough to entirely solve the problems of growing concentrations of funds in the hands of exporters of oil and other raw materials, and said importing and exporting countries must face this problem quickly.

He added that only Italy and West Germany, among major industrialized countries, seemed to favor such a dialogue now.

The bank governor said the sale of gold among central banks should be handled through the International Monetary Fund, which should set up a "stock cushion" to receive gold and sell it slowly on the open market.

This would prevent disruption of open-market prices, Mr. Carli said.

Under this plan, which has been voiced before by Italian bankers, central banks would give regular supplies of gold to the IMF, receiving in exchange convertible currencies.

Mr. Carli made his remarks in his annual "state of the economy" message.

He said Italy had borrowed

\$10.5 billion in the past two years, a figure higher than most previous estimates. These loans mature in 1975 and at varying periods between 1979 and 1983, and interest alone will cost Italy \$700 million between now and 1978, he added.

Italy had spent \$10.73 billion defending the lira since June 1973, Mr. Carli said. Of this, \$4.38 billion was spent when the lira was within the "snake" of Common Market currencies through February 1973; some \$2.7 billion was spent from February to December last year, and \$3.2 billion in the first quarter this year.

Of the \$10.73-billion total, \$1.88 billion was covered by swap agreements with other countries. Despite this, the lira has lost more than 17 percent of its value on a trade-weighted basis since February 1973.

The lira has sunk as low as 67.50 to the dollar since February 1973, Mr. Carli said.

To critics who say that Italy should not have left the EEC "snake," the governor answered that spending in the lira's defense would have been much greater if the rate had had to be kept between 450.55 and 576.30.

"We are certain that the markets wouldn't have had faith in our ability to defend the lira at this level, and that our losses would have been much greater," he said.

Despite the losses, should gold sales be permitted, "our solvency would be assured," the governor said.

At the end of April the market valuation of Italian gold reserves stood at \$16.7 billion, he said.

The central banker also called for more extensive import curbs, affecting even raw materials.

"The condition for survival of our economy consists in moving toward elimination of payments deficits without distinguishing between oil and non-oil deficits. Having exhausted the limits of our credit-worthiness, we won't be able to avoid import curbs that also involve raw materials," Mr. Carli said.

"This could provoke a drop in the level of economic activity more dramatic than that resulting from monetary and financial curbs on internal demand. But the oil crisis forces us to immediately adapt our economy to the changed relationships between

raw materials and finished goods." On May 7 Italy instituted a plan under which importers of non-essential goods must make noninterest-bearing deposits of 180 days with Banca d'Italia.

Fed Figures Hit Hopes on Wall Street

NEW YORK, May 31 (Reuters).—Disappointment among investors that bank loan demand rose in the latest week turned New York Stock Exchange prices lower today erasing part of the sharp advance of yesterday.

The surge in the previous session had been fueled largely on speculation that business loan figures would decline for the second week in a row.

But after the market closed yesterday the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported that business loans at major banks here spiked in the week ended Wednesday, dampening hopes that a cut in bank prime rates was imminent.

Selected issues benefited from encouraging corporate developments, but on balance the market generally sagged slowly in what shaped up as a rather dull pre-weekend session.

The Dow Jones industrials average dropped 1.41 to 802.17 while the NYSE common stock index showed a loss of around 0.11 to 45.89.

Declines outnumbered advances by about 150 issues. Turnover was 10.81 million shares, down from 13.58 million the previous session.

Polaroid, among the volume leaders, dropped 1 7/8 to 37 1/2. After the market closed yesterday, it said sales of its SX-70 film were running below original projections.

Sony gave up 1 1/4 to 22 1/2 after reporting lower earnings for the parent company.

Curtiss-Wright, which holds the North American license for the Wankel rotary engine, fell 2 to 11 1/8. The Wankel came in for some unfavorable mention in a newspaper article.

Prices were mixed in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index showed a gain of 0.30 to 81.50.

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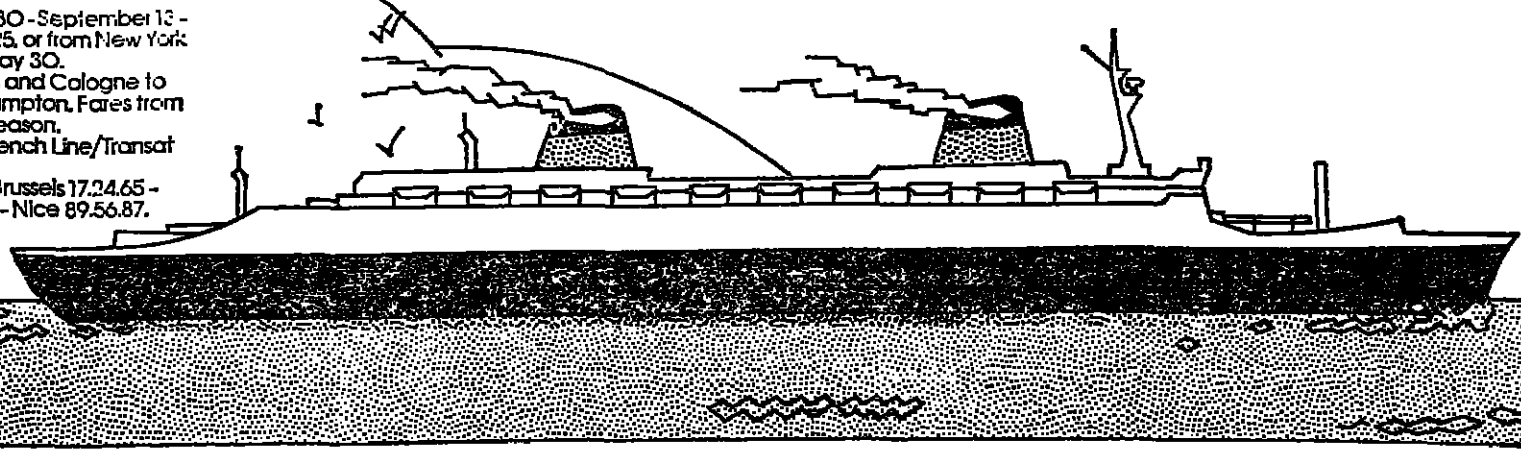
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74-	Stocks and Bonds	P/E	Std. Dev.	High Low	Low
24.	Wm S I 20	6	7	24%	24%
19	Wm S I 188	10	21	12	10%
20	Wm S I 188	10	12	12	10%
21	Wm S I 188	10	12	12	10%
14	Wm S I 188	10	12	12	10%
15	Wm S I 188	10	12	12	10%
16	Wm S I 188	10	12	12	10%
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82	Wm S I 188	10	12	12	10%
83	Wm S I 188	10	12	12	10%
84	Wm S I 188	10	12		

23 ¹ _M	WHPep	2a	5	216	24 ¹ ₄	24 ¹ ₈
8 ¹ _M	WnAirL	40b	6	55	112 ¹ ₂	11 ¹ ₈

73%	Win Pac Ind	8	11	8	7%
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38%	WinUnin p14.00	2	12	51	30
44%	WinUnin p14.90	10	25	43	43
15%	Westcel	97	8	36	15
33%	Westcel	97	8	36	15
33%	Wevevtr	80	13	1199	40
14%	WhelFry	80	13	18	12%
13%	WhelPill	51	2	4	17%
13%	WhelPill	51	2	4	17%
13%	WhelPill p1	5	2310	58	46
21%	WhelPill	80	13	261	25%
6%	WhelCon	70	3	28	10%
12%	WhelCon	200	4	14	11%
12%	WhelCon	200	4	14	11%
12%	WhelCon	200	4	14	11%
45%	WmcsCos	1,20	6	76	48
45%	WmcsCos	1,20	6	76	48

364. WinnDx	1.25	16	18	11.8	11.1
318 Winnebago			77	6.2	6.4
303- Winnebago	1.84	7	30	20.1	22.2

13	WiscPS 7.24	7	12	124	174
17	Wilco 1.6a	6	34	244	234
26	Wolgar WWP	4	1	8	8
8	Wometco .50	5	74	8	8
18	WoodsCo .48	5	74	8	8
14	Worth 1.20	4	28	15	15
27	Wotr p1.20	4	6	27	27
34	World Airway	2	4	3	3
50	Wrisly 2.40	9	5	4	4
6	Wurllizer	9	15	64	64
24	Wylw Corp	23	34	34	34
X					
40	XeroxCo 1	25	28	744	1044
NR	Xtra 1.57	4	2	14	74

Y

WESBORN		8	6	1982	1984	
Z						
1984	ZaleCorp	7%	6	9	76%	76%
25%	Zenith	4%	23	25	20	20
	Zenith	4%	23	25	20	20
	Zenith	5.52	2	8	4	4
7%	Zurn Ind	28	7	48	7 1/2	7 1/2

ales in full,
ess otherwise noted, rates of dividends in
table are annual disbursements based on
or semi-annual declaration. Special
or payments that designated as regu
and in the following footnotes.

Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate paid. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or

or sell up, k-Declared or paid dividends
 cumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
 Paid this year, dividend omitted.
 Paid at preceding stock dividend meeting.
 Paid in preceding 12 months as to
 stock in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated
 on dividend or ex-distribution date.
 Called. y-Ex dividend. y-Ex dividend and
 x-Ex distribution. x-Ex rights. xw-
 With warrants. w-When distributed.
 Next day delivery.
 A bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized
 the Bankruptcy Act, or receiver appointed
 companies. In-Foreign issue subject to
 ation tax.
 's high and low range does not include
 last day's trading
 e a split or stock dividend amounting

and dividend are shown for the new stock

Friday's
New Highs and Lows

Price	NEW HIGHS- 2	
Yen	Firestone	PhilMorr w
483		
d. 182	NEW LOWS- 162	
458		
462	Atleg Lud pf	Gen Medical
425	AmAlr Filt	Gen Milk
214	Amer Chain	GTelR p/B

945	A DualVest	Getty Oil	Rdg
2.760	Am Fin Sys	Ginos Inc	Rela

331	Am Tysse	Grainville	Reyn
332	Am Tel&Tel	GrWshlwn	Reyn
246	AW 4.10pt	Guard Mtg	Reyn
261	Anacosta	Gulf Oil	Robn
576	Apco Oil	Halliburton	Roya
207	Arcajen pt	HCA Martin	Ruck
450	Arctic Ent	Holidayn A	ShLo
	ArmcoStl of	Honeywell	Sawa
	ArmcoStl of	Honeywell	Sawa

BakerOilT	Idaho Pw	Skele
Bank of NY	IDS RHyTr	Slater
Bank of Mo		

Barber Oil	IMPW 4.08pf	South
Bair John	Incom Cap	South
Blauns Inc	Int Miner of	South
Brit Pet	Interpub Gp	South
Brown Grp	Iowa PowLt	Swes
Capit Mfg	Jerc 9.36pf	Spray
Caso CsmOn	Kals CemG	Sqals
Cascade NGs	KC SouInd	StdOn

2:40	Charter NY	Katy Ind. p/B	Stan
13/16	Chase Manh	Lehman, Co	Super

7.26	Chazotte 11	Corfu Corp	Supina
0.61	Check Mol	Levitz Firm	Sybra
1.40	Clicorp	Liberty Ln pf	Telecom
1.86	CLC Am	Lowes Corp	Teln
0.63	Clare Co	Lorain Aff	Tetra
0.91	Comben pt	LTV Corp	Teln
2.44	ConAgra	Macmillan	Thrill
2.25	CNP: 4.50 pf	McCord	Trans
	Conner R. ny	McDermott	Trans

50	Crocker Nat	MontDak U	Trop
96	Cyclops, Co	NatMtg Fd	Un E
	Cumms, M	Nat Starch	Un E

2.26	Damon Cp	Niark 6.18p	Un E
2.24	DennisM of	Norm 6.20p	Un E
2.22	Dick 8.57p	Norm 6.20p	US I
1.50	Duke 8.70p	NaikGlen pf	Un E
1.53	Emhart Cp	OhE 4.40p	Veri
1.40	Envrinch Cp	OhPw 7.75p	Wern
1.00	Federal Cp	Panh Eep	Wells
1.17	Fiddling Inv	PePL 5.60p	Win S
1.14	Flintcr pIA	PeztozCo	WnUk
1.55	Fiber Corp	Ph Et 2.55p	West
	GAF Corp	Ph El 4.40p	Wrig
	Gabon	PhEl 3.80p	Zand
	GenArmChI	Polaroid	Zurn
925			
918			
915			
927			
923			
925			

HELSINKI, May 31 (Reuters).—The record volume of water in the Baltic drained out of the Baltic into the North Sea, this spring, dropping levels at the northern end of the Gulf of Bothnia to well below normal, the Marine Research Institute here said.

Sea levels are down 15 inches, on the Finnish side, the Gulf of Bothnia, the sea recorded for 25 years, the institute said. It estimates that winds blowing off the Arctic the past month have forced surface water out of the Gulf.

**Japanese Paychecks
Lose Value in Year**

Japanese workers' paychecks
less valuable than a week's

despite nominal increase du
mounting inflation, a govern
statistics report said today.

The average Japanese we
earned 151.57 yen in March
a 1.34 percent nominal inc
from a year ago, the report
in real terms, however, there
an 8.5 percent decline becau
a 20 percent increase in
summer drives over the year
added.

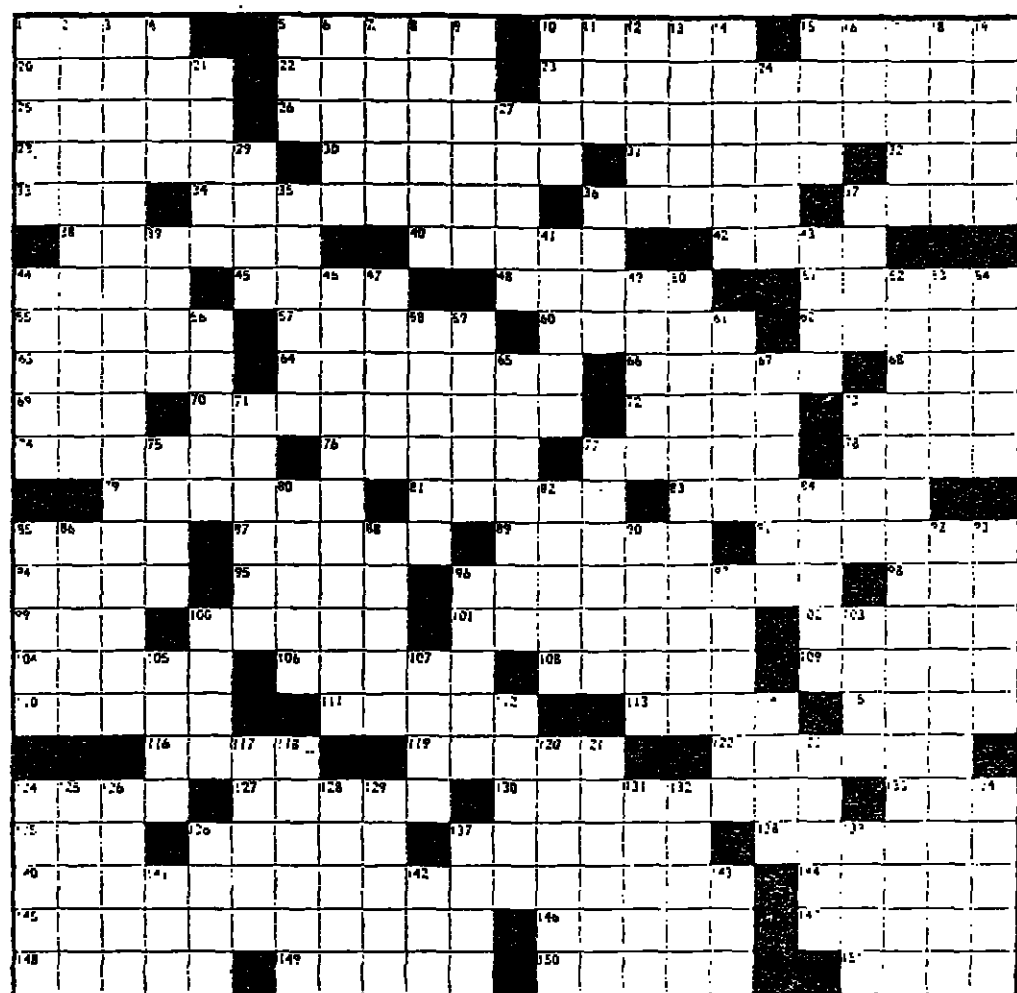
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[illegible][illegible]

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
WILL WENG

SPECTRAL TYPES—By Bert Beaman



DOWN	DOWN
1 Stall	6 Tie a golf belt
2 Do a music job	7 French pointer
3 N.Y. Jews of 1775	8 Unscramble
4 South China	9 Walked
5 Sea gulf	10 Slew
6 African	11 Kind of brake
7 argument: Yar.	12 Shoot

[illegible]

DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
12 Have a go at at farmers	30 Handle, to Circlo	50 Mark used in "sneer"	70 Green island 22 Alarm	111 "Down 113 Flag
13 Pottery pieces	41 Keep — on (watch)	61 Sister's spot	90 Slackened	114 Straightly airs
15 Kind of picker	42 U.S. author	62 Secret for one	95 Sing around	117 Emphatic repetition
17 Kind of hawk	43 Kind of job	71 Indian state	100 African insect	119 On the up-and- up
18 Inveigles	44 Cold wind of Southwest	72 Clammer up free	102 Army across free	121 Hang
19 Swedish court	45 Trees of a region	73 Disik	103 New-born Marcelite	122 Goddess of fortune
21 Fighting leader	46 Drawing-neck	74 Miffoal greeting	104 Skin torse	123 "Down 124 Solera
24 Draw a lead on	50 Nevada	75 Morse at	111 Red and	128 Ripped
27 Aerial night	52 Certain	76 Standards	117 Sturdy color	129 Tivals
29 Computer lead	53 Melastone	85 Rave	118 Radiateller iron	130 Latinisation word
33 Constellation	54 Certain walls	86 Take pain	120 Ceria	131 Bandleader Brown
35 Sea of Asia	55 Argument	87 — a limb	121 Quick drinks	132 Naval V.A.P.
37 Part of an	56 Kind of hand	88 Remainder in		

WEATHER

	C	F
ALCANTARA.....	10	Fair
AMSTERDAM.....	11	Fair
ANKARA.....	23	Storm
ATLANTA.....	23	Fair
BAGDAD.....	23	Fair
BELGRADE.....	26	Cloudy
BERLIN.....	15	Fair
BOMBAY.....	16	Cloudy
BUDAPEST.....	26	Cloudy
CATRO.....	20	Cloudy
CHANGHAI.....	17	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN.....	14	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL.....	24	Cloudy
DARWIN.....	17	Cloudy
DUBLIN.....	17	Cloudy
FLORENCE.....	22	Cloudy
HANKOW.....	17	Cloudy
GENEVA.....	19	Fair
HELSINKI.....	9	Fair
ISTANBUL.....	25	Fair
JOHANNESBURG.....	17	Fair
LISBON.....	19	Cloudy
LONDON.....	14	Cloudy
LONDON.....	14	Cloudy

BOOKS.

A CRY OF ANGELS

By Jeff Fields. Atheneum, 283 pp. \$5.25.

MI XPOME

By A. G. Mottabai. Simon & Schuster. 154 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

JEFF FIELDS takes his sweet leisure time in building the heartwarming first novel, *"A Cry of Angels."* Mr. Fields has to take his time. There is a great deal of information to be planted so that we can follow the elaborate resolution as willingly as we do. There are a multitude of

A.G. Mojtabai's first novel, "Mundome," is fictional entertainment of an entirely different order. The story's protagonist, Richard Henken, is an archivist in a large public library, where "Excrementum spirilus" collects. "the cranks, the scholars un-gowned, the weary, the sick." Amidst the clutter of paperwork undone and minds going stale, Richard and his co-workers await the arrival of an efficiency expert.

But it doesn't matter in the least that "A Cry of Angels" is leisurely a-building. Mr. Fields is so slick at constructing scenes that his characters are pleasant company even when they seem to be doing nothing. The Southern rural atmosphere is so palpable that we can find fault not between our taste, warm sunlight, between our shoulders, and our hands; but between days stretching beyond the horizon. The details are resourceful: Mr. Fields knows how to fashion imitation emeralds by shooting green glass with a BB gun, or how to drown rats by filling a barrel with water and coating the surface with floating cottonseeds.

And the plot has its original elements too: the character of Joe Cummings, for example, a terror to the genius of an architect who dreams of imposing his fabled loo-coo homes for Quarytown's poor blacks, but who has succumbed in dreams by marrying a "bras cracker" from Atlanta, who was once called "that [Joe] fellow" who called these New South Kids, the first-generation-of-the-fam-in-crowd -- that wants to move to the city and join up with that new music class... and the character of the "brass cracker" who is a black Flem Snopce, who by deep keeps a don't-want-to-make-no-trouble profile before the town's upwardly mobile "white trash" and who by night writes poetry, a terrifying prospect for the down-south, outcast poor folk. "The novel is, yet in the time of Brown v. Board of Education, and it is Doc Bobo who assumes the task of keeping

"The buggers in their place,"
 "So we drift along at Mr. Fields' pleasure, content to lullaby or spirit as the spirit moves him. And when the climax finally comes—when Doc Bobo finally—the old folks out of their boardings and the new big out of their shanties, so that they can have a new-colored bed of white and a tall Crown—their parts of his 'blessed' track! and, surely, leaving no doubt to

that I did track down yielded treasures enough to suggest that Mrs. Motzabai, a New Yorker who has studied and taught philosophy and ethics as a liberal arts professor at City College, has come close to creating a genuine Nabokovian labirynth, a verbal landscape whose ultimate standard of reality is hell alone.

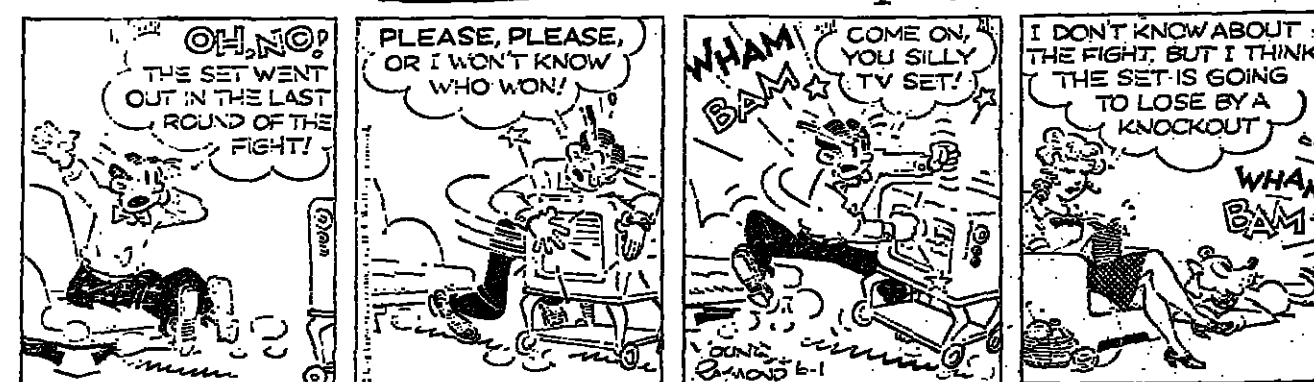
— — —
Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a *New York Times* book reviewer.

PEANUTS



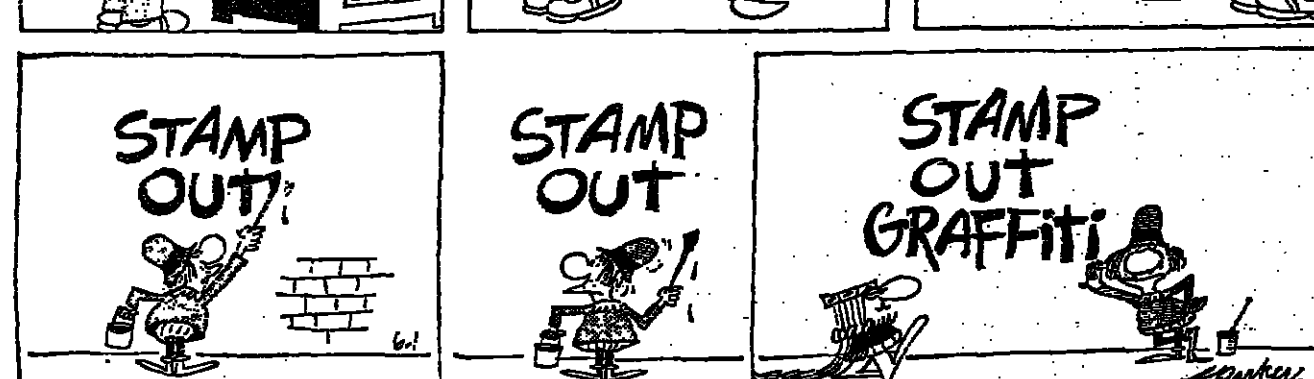
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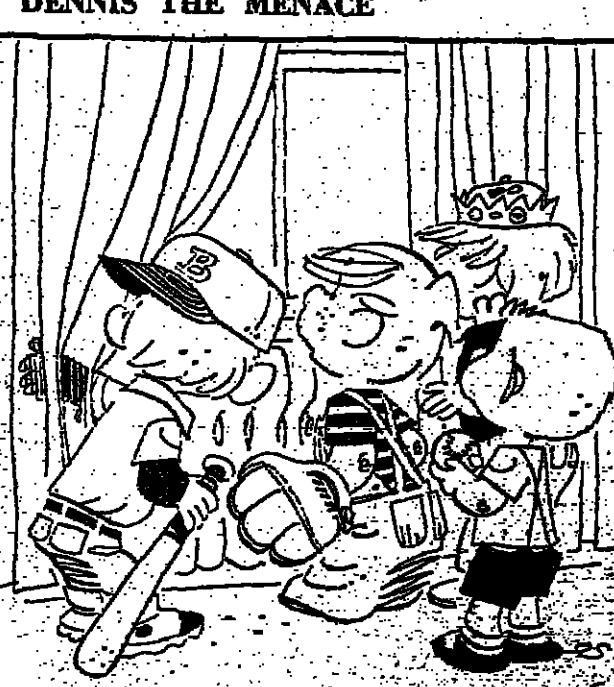
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MORGAN
M.D.**



**RIP
KIRBY**



DENNIS THE MENAGERE



* I GUESS HE WAS JUST TRYIN' TO SCARE US ...
OTHERWISE WE WOULD'VE HEARD THE SIRENS BY NOW.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

May 31, 1974

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

Am. Alexander Fund.....	\$7.36	(w) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$12.11
Am. Exp. Int'l Fd.....	\$7.16	JARDINE FLEMING.....	

[illegible]

Mary Blume
Scholarship,
Romance and
Henry Adams

An exhibition of 70 paintings completed by Edith Irving during her 14-month stay in a Swiss prison opens in Zurich Thursday. Mrs. Irving, who served time for her part in the Howard Hughes kidnapping, was incarcerated in the main by her husband Clifford, but a value of \$115,000 on the prison paintings. The gallery catalogue calls them

BUENOS AIRES, May 31 (UPI).—Gente magazine has claimed that wall inscriptions found in Paraguay and verified by an anthropologist in Buenos Aires prove that Vikings visited America 500 years before Christopher Columbus.

Photographs and copies of writing were analyzed in Buenos Aires by anthropologist Jaime María de Mahieu, Gente said. Mr. Mahieu said that the inscriptions were written in 987 by Vikings who came there after a voyage from Mexico.

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Austria (air).....	Sch.....	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.
Belgium.....	Sch.....	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.
Denmark (air).....	Sch.....	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.
France.....	Sch.....	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.
Germany (air).....	Sch.....	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.
Italy (air).....	Sch.....	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.
Japan (air).....	Sch.....	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.
Netherlands.....	Sch.....	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.
Norway (air).....	Sch.....	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.
Portugal.....	Sch.....	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.
Spain.....	Sch.....	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.
Sweden.....	Sch.....	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.
Switzerland.....	Sch.....	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.
U.S.A. (air).....	Sch.....	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.
U.K. (air).....	Sch.....	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.
U.S.A. (surface).....	Sch.....	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.
U.K. (surface).....	Sch.....	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.	3 Mos. 4 Mos.

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			In Europe (air)	21.00	
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Africa South (air)	40.00	84.00	Mexico	45.00	
Algeria, Tunisia	20.00	75.00	Morocco (air)	46.00	

Canada (air) ...	46.00	84.00	Persian Gulf (air) ...	5.00	44.00
India (air) ...	46.00	84.00	Saudi Arabia (air) ...	5.00	44.00
Iran (air) ...	46.00	84.00	Sri Lanka (air) ...	5.00	44.00
Israel (air) ...	46.00	84.00	Taiwan (air) ...	5.00	44.00
Japan (air) ...	46.00	84.00	U.A.R. (air) ...	5.00	44.00
Korea (air) ...	46.00	84.00	U.S.A. (air) ...	5.00	44.00
Latvia (air) ...	46.00	84.00			

Please write in block letters

NAME _____

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State _____

Zip _____

Country _____

Phone _____

Telex _____

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E-mail _____

Signature _____

Date _____

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